



ANATOMY

VOLUME II

PRB

PATRICK'S RARE BOOKS

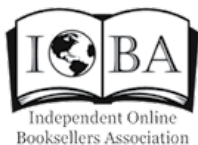
NOVEMBER 2022 CATALOG

ANATOMY - VOL. II

PRB

PATRICK'S RARE BOOKS

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PatrickRareBooks.com



Albinus, 1734

BERNARDI SIEGFRIED ALBINI ANATOMES & CHIRURGIAE IN ACADEMIA BATAVA QUAE LEIDAE EST PROFESSORIS HISTORIA MUSCULORUM HOMINIS. LAIDAE BATAVORUM, APUD THEODORUM HAAK & HENRICUM MULHOVIUM. 1734.

Quarto in original 18th century full brown mottled calf with gold boarders. Raised bands, red title label, and gold fleurons on spine. Mild shelf wear. Some mild cracking and scuffing. Rear hinge cracked interiorly and middle of exterior, holding strong at head and tail. Red page edges. Marbled end papers. Ink owner's inscription on first blank (Pfitzner, Strassburg, 1890, see below). Prior dealer's penciled notes on ffep and first blank. First several leaves with marginal toning. Small tear at bottom of title page. Scattered foxing and mild toning, but otherwise clean, bright, and tight throughout. 8 plates (4 engraved; 4 diagrammatic) by renowned artist, Jan Vandelaer, illustrating the musculoskeletal/osteoarticular structures of the hand and wrist, notable for tremendous anatomical accuracy (as always for Albinus' publications).

First edition. Provenance: Dr. Wilhelm Pfitzner, professor of anatomy, University of Strassburg.

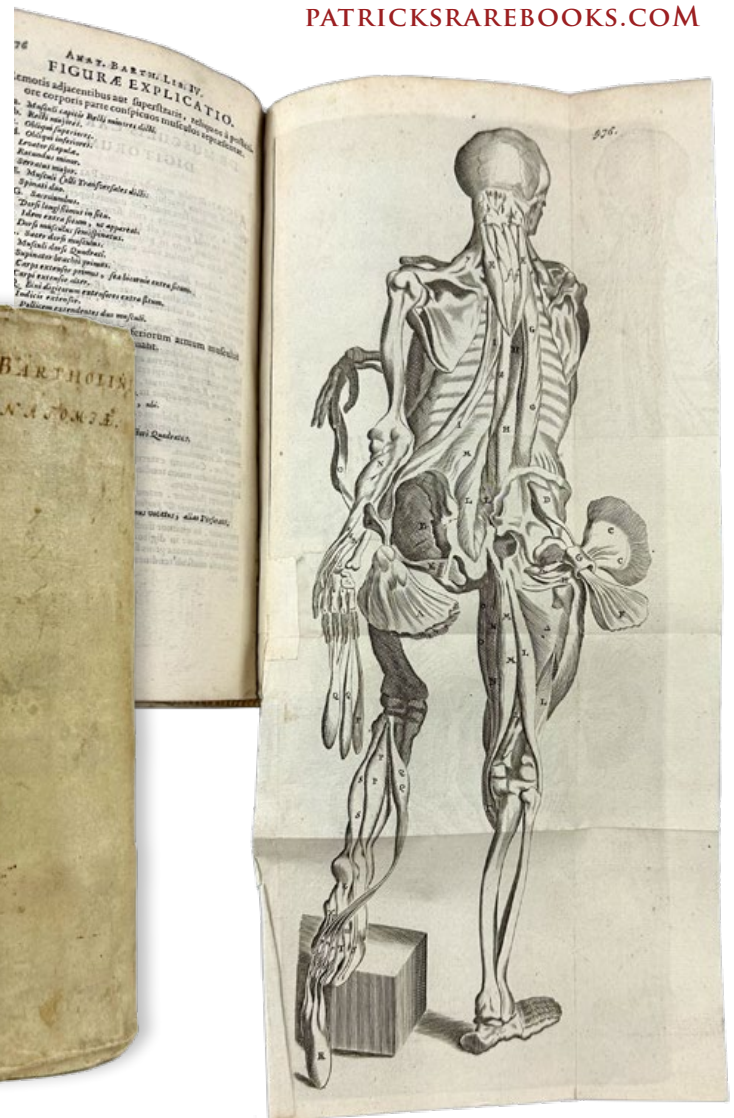
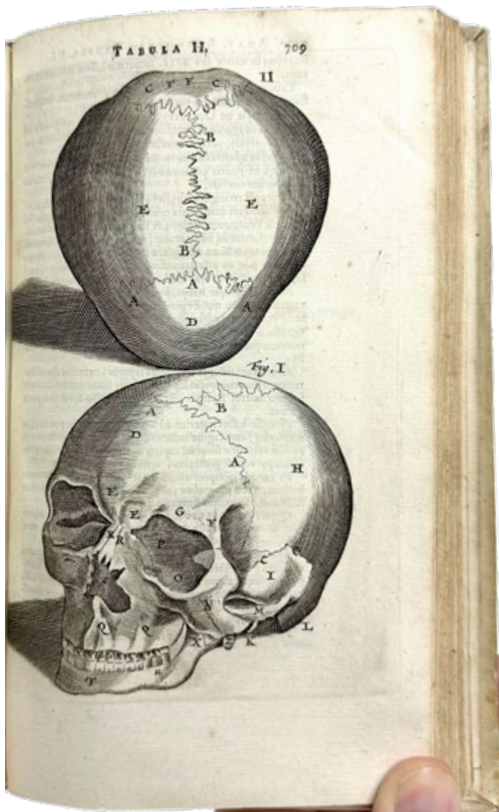
Ffep, blank, title-696, blank, rfep. With 8 plates, as called for.

Bernhard Siegfried Albinus (1697 – 1770) lectured on anatomy at Leyden. "He was the pioneer of a new epoch in human anatomy, an epoch during which all investigations, and especially those pertaining to osteology and myology, were carried out with the most perfect thoroughness and exactitude and with all the means then available. Anatomic representation, too, enters upon an epoch of high perfection during which the mere outward appearance, superficial investigations, or the mere copying of subjects observed prove insufficient." (Choulant pg 276).

"Albinus, a native of Frankfurt, was no doubt the finest descriptive anatomist of his day. He was a pupil of Bidloo, Rau, and Boerhaave." (Heirs 525).

"The plates contained in this work were drawn and engraved by Wandelaer, as we learn from Albinus' preface. The plates themselves do not bear the name. They represent the hand of a man of particularly beautiful build, in life-size, with all the muscles, tendons, ligaments, and bones. There are four finished plates, each one accompanied by an outline-plate upon which the reference letters are engraved. Both the drawing and the engraving are done most excellently. The latter is slightly harder and colder than in the later works." (Choulant pg 280).

\$2000.



Bartholin, 1686

THOMAE BARTHOLINI ANATOMIE EX OMNIUM VETERUM RECENTIORUMQUE OBSERVATIONIBUS INPRIMIS INSTITUTIONIBUS B. M. PARENTIS CASPARI BARTHOLINI, AD CIRCULATIONEM HARBEJANAM, ET VASA LYMPHATICA QUINTUM RENOVATA. CUM ICONIBUS NOVIS, & INDICIBUS. LUGDUNI BATAVORUM, APUD JACOBUM HACKIUM. 1686.

*Octavo in contemporary vellum over boards with manuscript title on spine. Scattered small stains on vellum. Corners slightly bumped. Tiny tear tail of rear hinge near lowest thong. Hinges otherwise intact and strong. Red speckled page edges. Engraved title and title trimmed. Frontis is on verso of **8. 18th century owner's name ("Stephani Wali 1756") on rear pastedown. Folding plates following pages 206 and 570 with repairs (and some loss of the latter). Clean, bright, and tight throughout with well-retained margins.*

We count 123 illustrations in our copy: engraved title, frontis, 96 plates, 12 folding plates, 13 figures. The frontis shows a dissection in its initial stages (abdomen), well-attended, with surgical instruments and a skeleton (as well as its shadow) above and behind the crowd. The numerous plates and figures demonstrate various dissections, viscera, and other anatomical structures. Tabula 1 on pg 771 illustrates blood flow during vivisection of a dog.

*Collation: Engraved title, title, *-**^8, A-Eee^8, Ff^6*

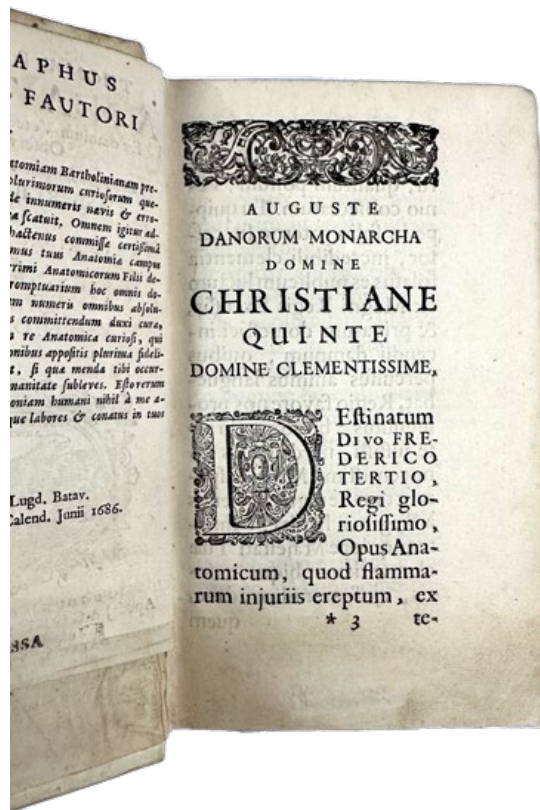
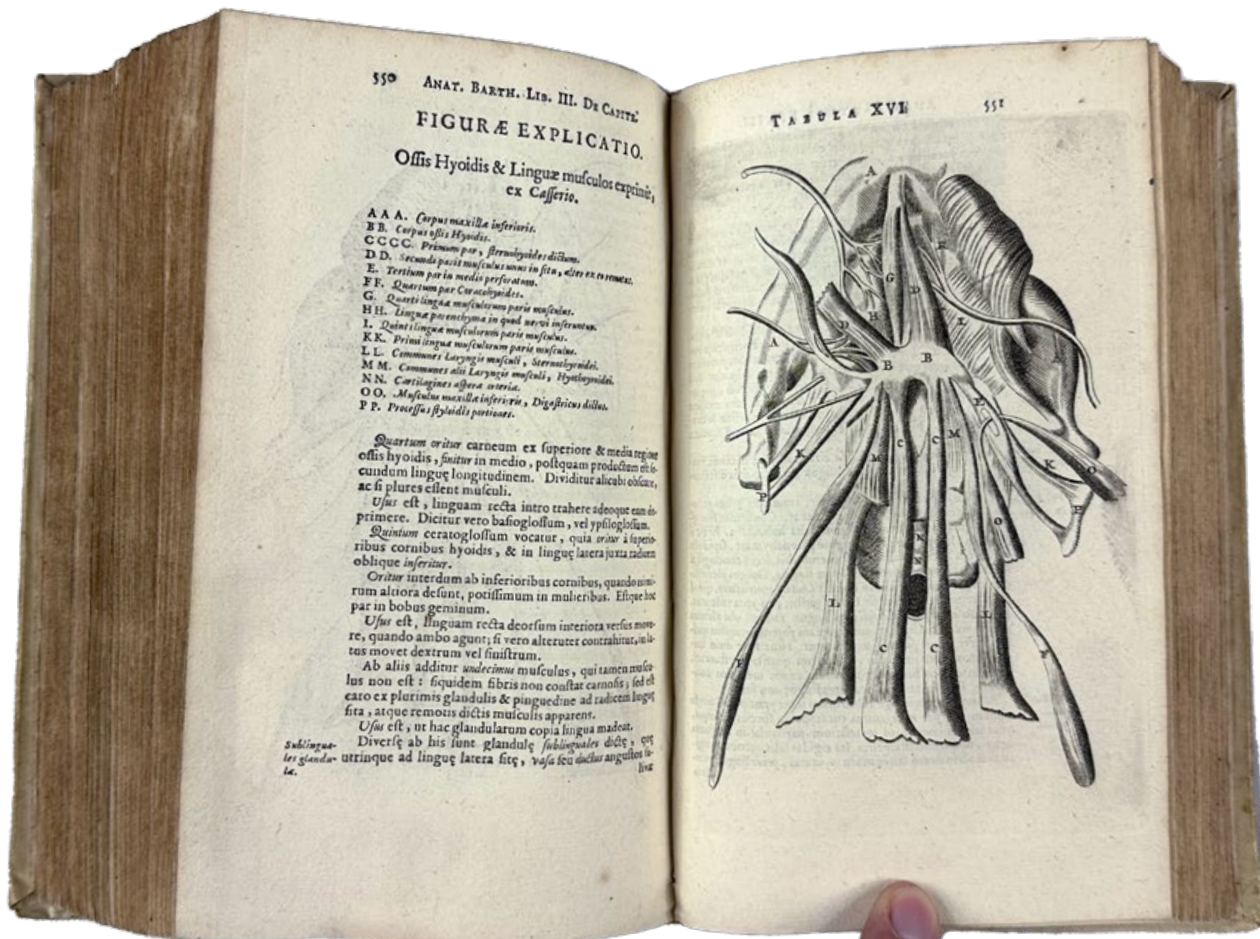
Pagination: i-xvi, 1-809, 16 index, 2 blanks

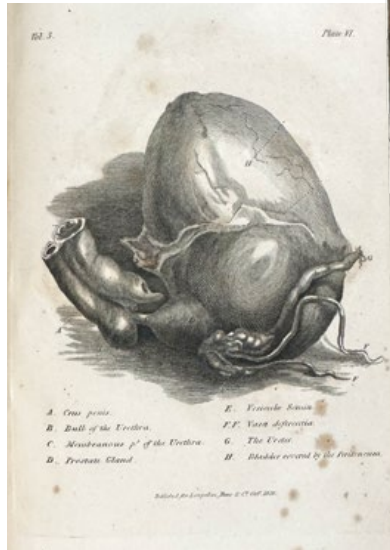
(Contrast with Waller 713, which gives (28), 806, (16), ill. 14 plates, 1 portrait, 1 frontis.)

Thomas Bartholinus, the son of the Danish anatomist Caspar Bartholinus senior, was born at Copenhagen, October 20, 1616. He traveled extensively in Europe, and received his doctor's degree at Basil. He held the position of professor of anatomy at Copenhagen until he retired in 1661. His library and manuscripts were destroyed by a fire in 1670. He died on December 4, 1680. He was actively involved in research in anatomy, physiology, and pathological anatomy, "particularly in the discovery of the lymphatics," and was an "extraordinarily productive" author.

His popular textbook was actually a revision of his father's book *Institutiones anatomicae*. Most of Bartholin's illustrations are after Vesalius, Casserius, Vesling, Ruysch, Stensen, de Graaf, Sylvius, and Folius. (Choulant 245-247). Singer (pg 167) gives Bartholin as one (of two) of the most widely read anatomists of the 17th century.

\$1600.





Bell, 1829

THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN BODY. BY JOHN AND CHARLES BELL. THE SEVENTH EDITION: IN WHICH THE WHOLE IS MORE PERFECTLY SYSTEMATIZED AND CORRECTED BY CHARLES BELL, F.R.S.L.&E. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH; PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND SURGERY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON; FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF LONDON; AND SURGEON OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. IN THREE VOLUMES. LONDON: PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREE, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND T. CADELL, STRAND. 1829.

Three volumes in half brown leather with marbled boards. Raised bands and dark red and black title labels on spines. New end papers. Ex libris (book plates of Dr. Nicholas Tower). Recent restorations to previously-crumbling spines, hinges, and chipped corners. Paper repairs of two folding plates. Some toning of boards at interfaces with leather. Pencil notations on original first blank in each volume. Small hole in first original blank of vols 2 & 3. Damp stain at top of first plate in vol 2, affecting plate title but not image. Mild toning and foxing of original end papers and plates. Text leaves mostly very bright with minimal foxing. Bindings tight.

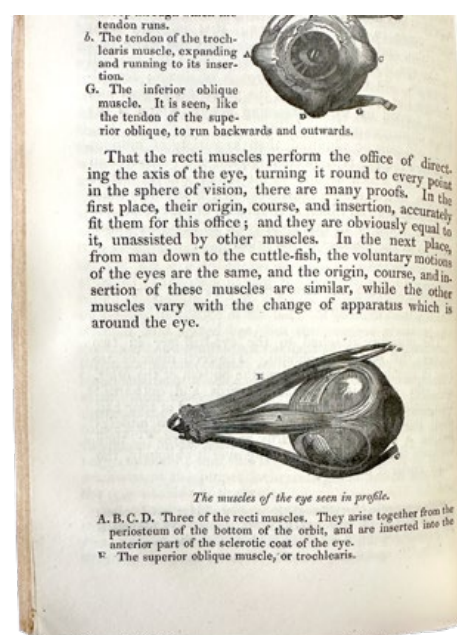
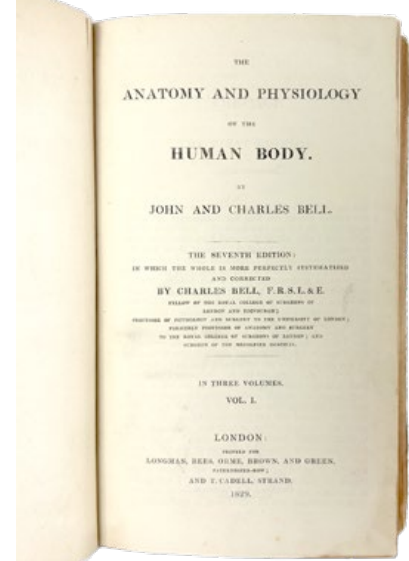
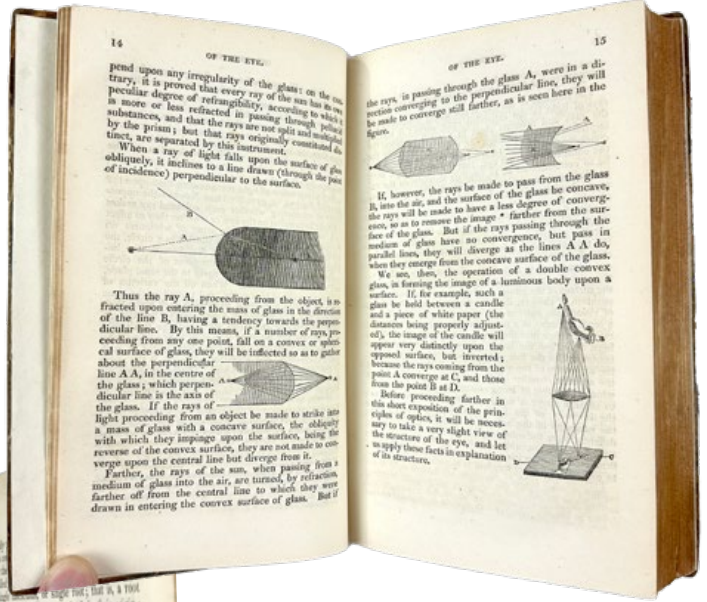
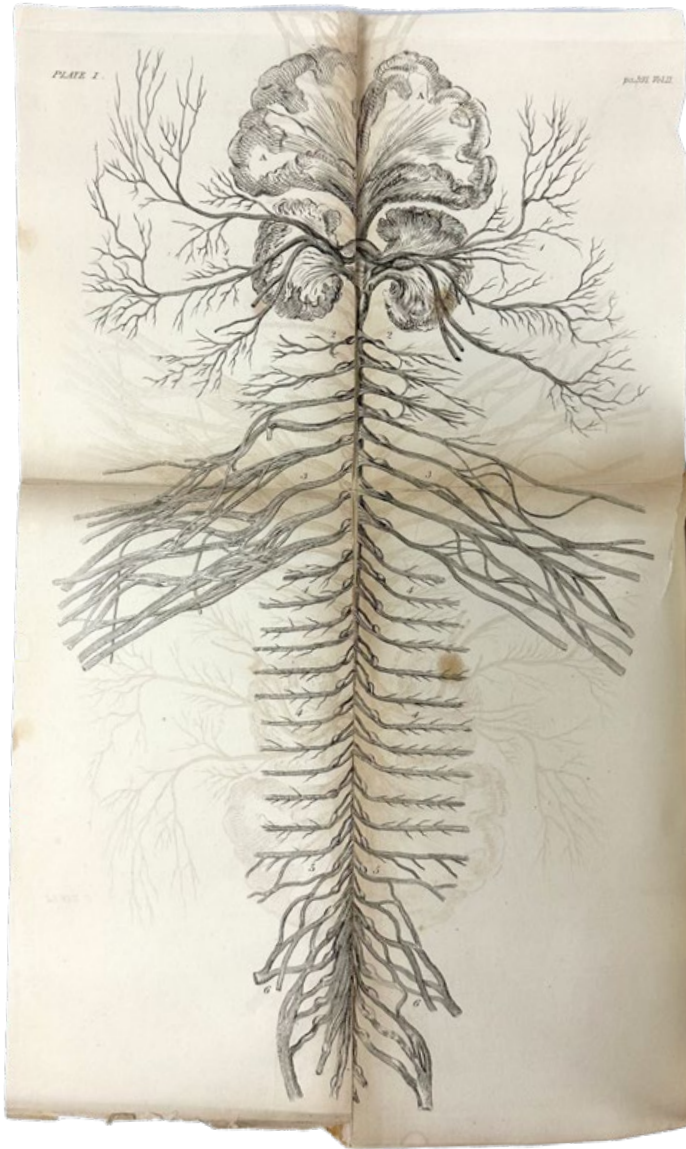
Vol 1: new ffep, original blank, title, xxxiv, 604, blank, new rfep. Numerous figures. Plate 1 follows pg 524.

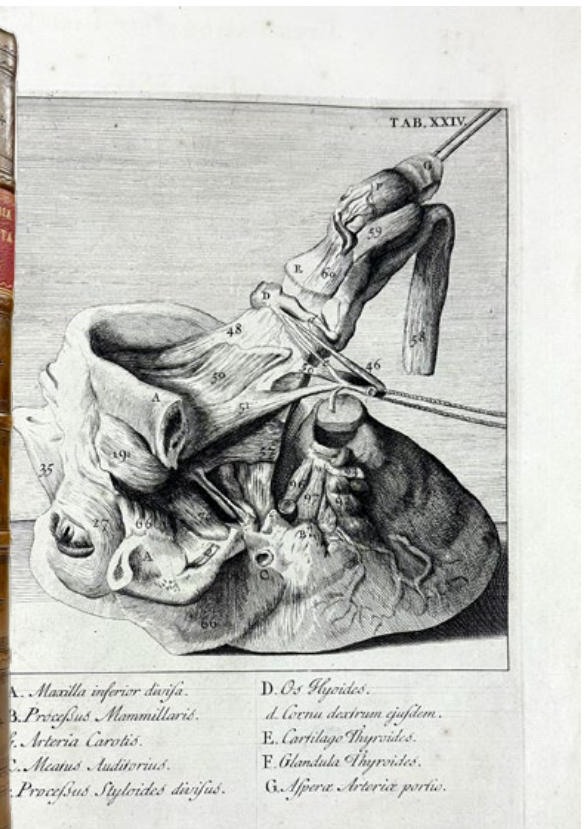
Vol 2: new ffep, original blank, title, xvi, 591, blank, new rfep. Numerous figures. Plate 1 follows pg 391 folding and repaired. Plate 2 follows pg 399 folding and repaired. Unnumbered plate at pg 20 (reads Vol II p13).

Vol 3: new ffep, original blank, title, xii, 471, original blank, new rfep. Numerous figures. 6 plates at rear.

John Bell (1763-1820) and Charles Bell (1774-1842) "An eminent Scottish anatomist and surgeon, John Bell exerted great influence on the development of British surgery, particularly through his work on surgical pathology. He had a special interest in surgery of the blood vessels and was the first to ligate the gluteal artery. An excellent artist, like his even more famous younger brother, Sir Charles Bell, he illustrated his own books, and his engravings of the different parts and organs of the human body are landmarks in the history of anatomic illustration. Bell's Anatomy of the Human Body was first published from 1793 to 1803 and was reissued in 1811 with an additional volume by Sir Charles Bell and illustrations by the authors themselves." (Heirs 727).

\$500.





Cowper Myotomia, 1724

MYOTOMIA REFORMATA: OR AN ANATOMICAL TREATISE ON THE MUSCLES OF THE HUMAN BODY. ILLUSTRATED WITH FIGURES AFTER THE LIFE. BY THE LATE MR. WILLIAM COWPER, SURGEON AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. TO WHICH IS PREFIX'D AN INTRODUCTION CONCERNING MUSCULAR MOTION. LONDON: PRINTED FOR ROBERT KNAPLOCK, AND WILLIAM AND JOHN INNYS, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD; AND JACOB TONSON, IN THE STRAND. 1724.

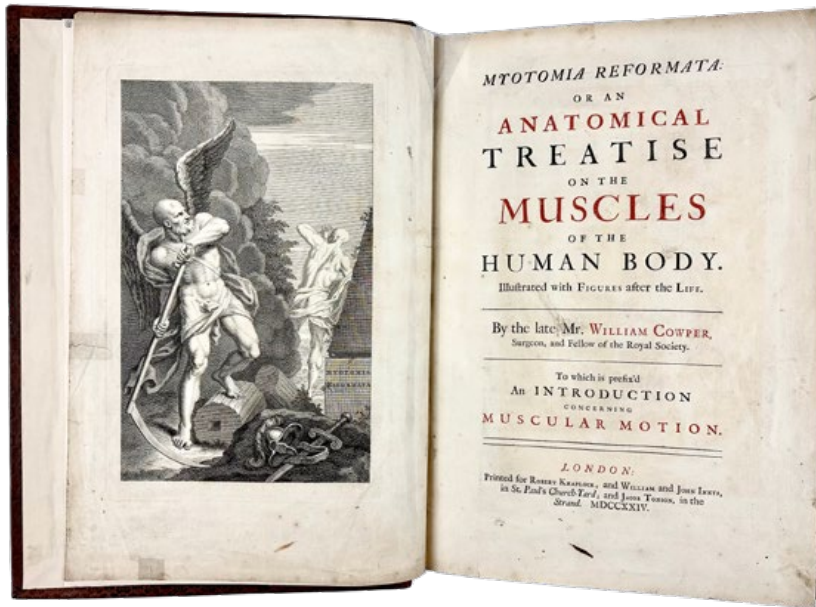
Folio in modern full brown paneled leather (Cambridge binding), with raised bands, red title label, black rolls and embellishments. Mild shelf wear, as well as a few additional small scuffs. Blind stamped dentelles. Speckled page edges. New end papers. Black and Red title page. Very rare foxing or other small stains. Leaves slightly toned but still quite bright. Binding tight throughout. Ample margins. Taped marginal tears at bottom, fore-edge, and gutter of frontis. Taped gutter tears involving *B2, and *C. Taped tear across S. Repaired gutter tears of X. Taped tear of head of li. Taped tear involving bottom of image of Table 1. Taped tears involving bottom margin of Table 6. Small tear at bottom margin of Table 12. Taped tear involving top margin of Table 49. Taped tear across top corner of margin of Table 66. Bottom corner torn from *C2 Ink drawn sketches on verso of Table 16 and recto of Table 17. Pencil sketch on recto of Table, 19, verso of Table 32, verso of Table 35, and on bottom half of page 186.

Frontis piece, 67 tables (plates) numbered as 66 because Table 13 is in two sequential variants. 37 decorative capitals, 41 figures (first 33 being geometrical in-text, then 8 anatomical tailpieces beginning at page 12), 15 anatomical headpieces, 61 non-anatomical tailpieces (largely classical, botanical, and mythical themes). Totaling 222 engravings, plus one bifolio table (Syllabus Muscularum). Pg 115 is a title page (Explanation of the Tables).

Collation: New ffep, frontis, title, (*A), *B-*C^2, a-t^2, v, (A)-Gg^2, I-IV, Hh, V Hh2, VI, li, VII-VIII, li2, IX-X, Kk, XI-XIV, Kk2, XV, LI, XVI-XVII, LI2, XVIII-XIX, Mm, XX-XXI, Mm2, XXII-XXIII, Nn, XXIV-XXV, Nn2, XXVI, Oo-Oo2, XXVII-XXVIII, Pp-Pp2, XXIX-XXX, Qq, XXXI, Qq2, XXXII-XXXIII, Rr, XXXIV-XXXV, Rr2, XXXVI, Ss, XXXVII, Ss2, XXXVIII, Tt, XXXIX, Tt2, XL, Uu, XLI, Uu2, XLII-XLIII, Xx, XLIV, Xx2, XLV, Yy, XLVI-XLVIII, Yy2, XLIX-L, Zz, LI-LII, Zz2, LIII, Aaa, LIV-LVI, Aaa2, LVII-LVIII, Bbb, LIX-LX, Bbb2, LXI-LXII, Ccc, LXIII-LIV, Ccc2, LXV, Dddd, LXVI, new rfep.

Pagination: New ffep, frontis, title, (9), i-lxxvii, bifolium syllabus, 116, I-IV, 117/118, V, 119/120, VI, 121/122, VII-VIII, 123/124, IX-X, 125/126, XI-XIV, 127/128, XV, 129/130, XVI-XVII, 131/132, XVIII-XIX, 133/134, XX-XXI, 135/136, XXII-XXIII, 137/138, XXIV-XXV, 139/140, XXVI, 141/144, XXVII-XXVIII, 145/148, XXIX-XXX, 149/150, XXXI, 151/152, XXXII-XXXIII, 153/154, XXXIV-XXXV, 155/156, XXXVI, 157/158, XXXVII, 159/160, XXXVIII, 161/162, XXXIX, 163/164, XL, 165/166, XLI, 167/168, XLII-XLIII, 169/170, XLIV, 171/172, XLV, 173/174, XLVI-XLVIII, 175/176, XLIX-L, 177/178, LI-LII, 179/180, LIII, 181/182, LIV-LVI, 183/184, LVII-LVIII, 185/186, LIX-LX, 187/188, LXI-LXII, 189/190, LXIII-LXIV, 191/192, LXV, 193/194, LXVI, new rfep.

Cowper Myotomia, 1724



"This work made a modest first appearance in 1694 as an octavo, but Cowper worked until his death on a new edition which was finally published posthumously under the supervision and at the expense of Richard Mead (1673-1754). This sumptuous folio with engravings after Rubens and Raphael and ingenious set of historiated initials ranks among the most artistic anatomical atlases of the period." Garrison-Morton 392.1



"William Cowper had been born at Paterfield, Sussex, and at sixteen was apprenticed to William Bignall, a London Surgeon. In 1691 Cowper settled in London, and three years later published Myotomia Reformata..., which was reprinted at the expense of Mead in 1724. This is an excellent book.... He (Cowper) became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1696, and died in 1709 at Bishop Sutton, Hampshire, to which place he had retired." "Dr. Johnson once said" 'Dr. Mead lived more in the broad sunshine of life than almost any man,' and when he died on February 16, 1754, he had certainly lived a very comfortable existence throughout his career." Thornton, pgs 99, 278.

(The 8vo first edition is Waller 2191). Cowper is also now famously remembered for Cowper's Glands, as well as his plagiarisms (in another work, not the Myotomia Reformata) of anatomic plates previously published by Govert Bidloo.

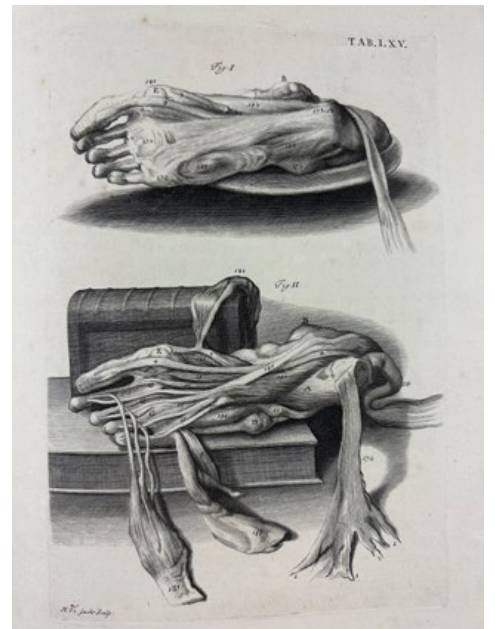
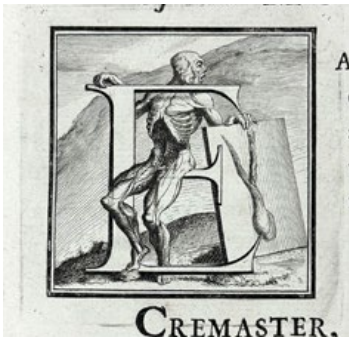
We have sold a copy of this previously in which the two versions of Table 13 were not sequentially on the recto, but opposing one another verso to recto. That copy also had the Syllabus at the end, rather than preceding the text. Regardless, this copy collates and paginates complete per Heirs.

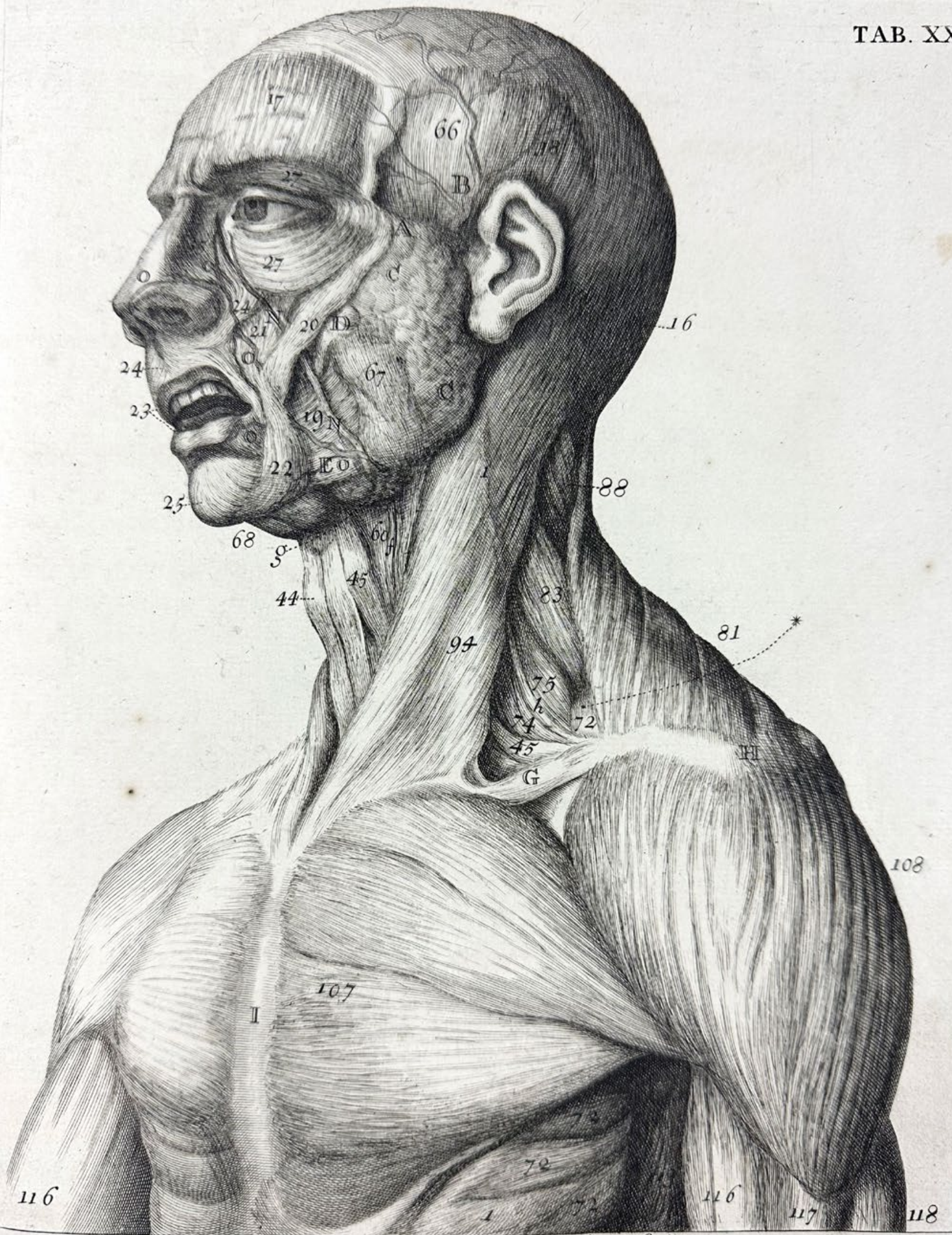
Measures: 18 3/8 x 13 x 2 1/2 inches.

\$11,500.



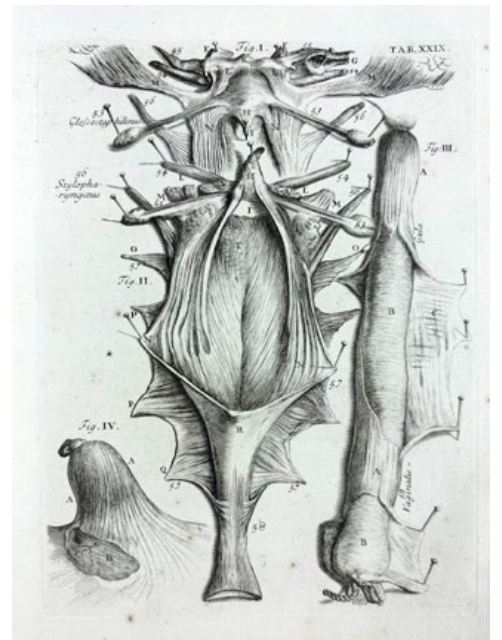
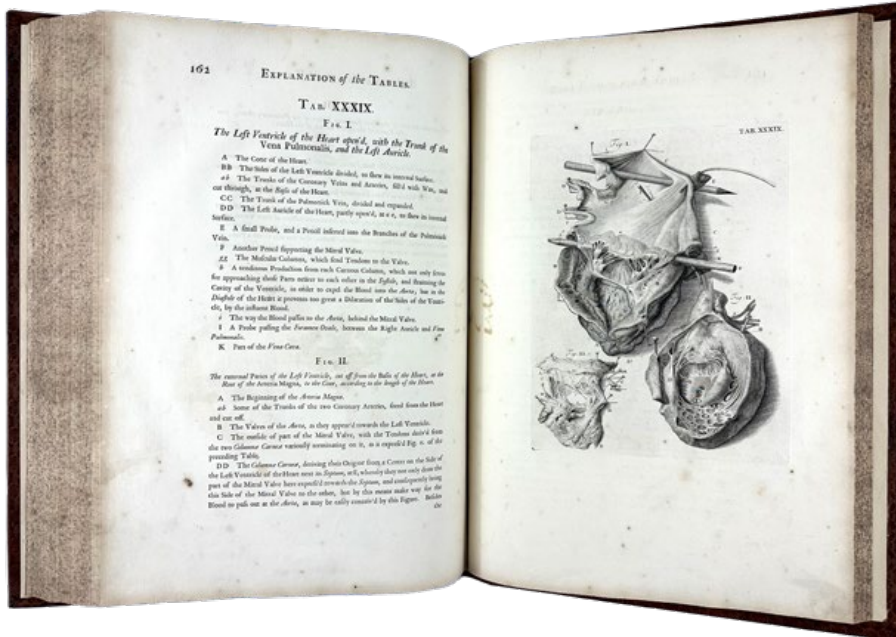
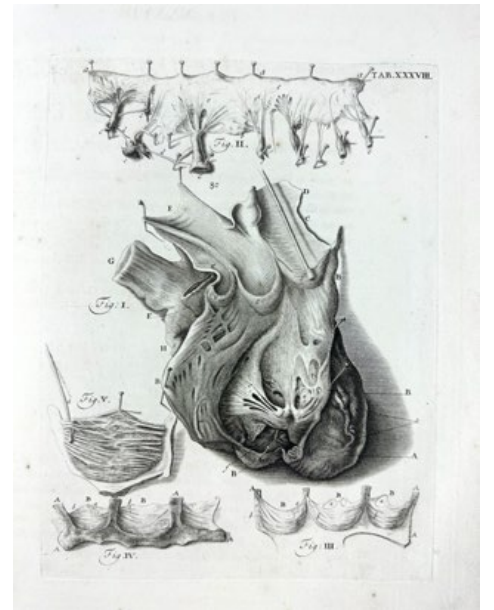
Cowper Myotomia, 1724

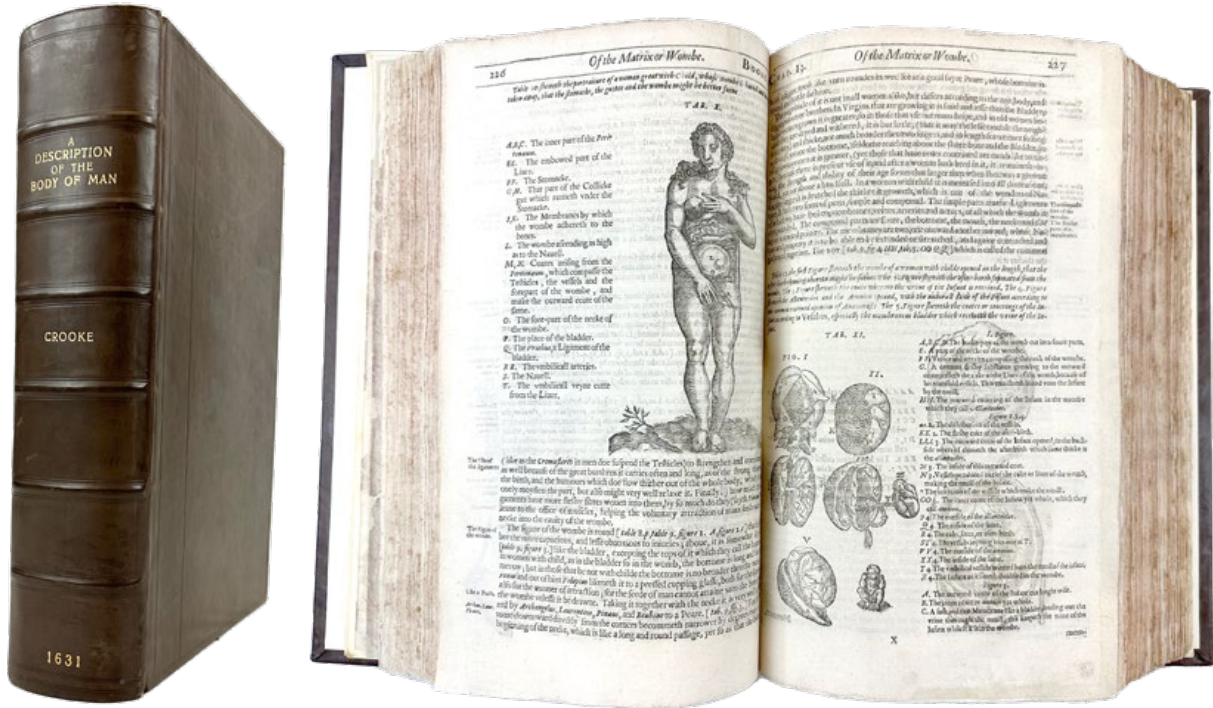




19. Buccinator.
 20. Zygomaticus.
 21. Elevator Labiorum.
 22. Depressor Labiorum.
 23. Orbicularis Labiorum.
 24. Elevator Labij Superioris proprius.
 25. Depressor Labij inferioris proprius.

Cowper Myotomia, 1724





Crooke Microcosmographia, 1631

ΜΙΚΡΟΚΟΣΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY OF MAN. TOGETHER WITH THE CONTROVERSIES THERETO BELONGING. COLLECTED AND TRANSLATED OUT OF ALL THE BEST AUTHORS OF ANATOMY, ESPECIALLY OUT OF GASPER BAUHINUS AND ANDREAS LAURENTIUS. BY HELKIAH CROOKE DOCTOR OF PHYSICK. PUBLISHED BY THE KINGS MAIESTIES ESPECIAL DIRECTION AND WARRANT ACCORDING TO THE FIRST INTEGRITY, AS IT WAS ORIGINALLY WRITTEN BY THE AUTHOR. THE SECOND EDITION CORRECTED AND ENLARGED. PRINTED AT LONDON BY THOMAS AND RICHARD COTES, AND ARE TO BE SOLD BY MICHAEL SPARKE, DWELLING AT THE BLUE BIBLE IN GREENE ARBOR, 1631.

includes:

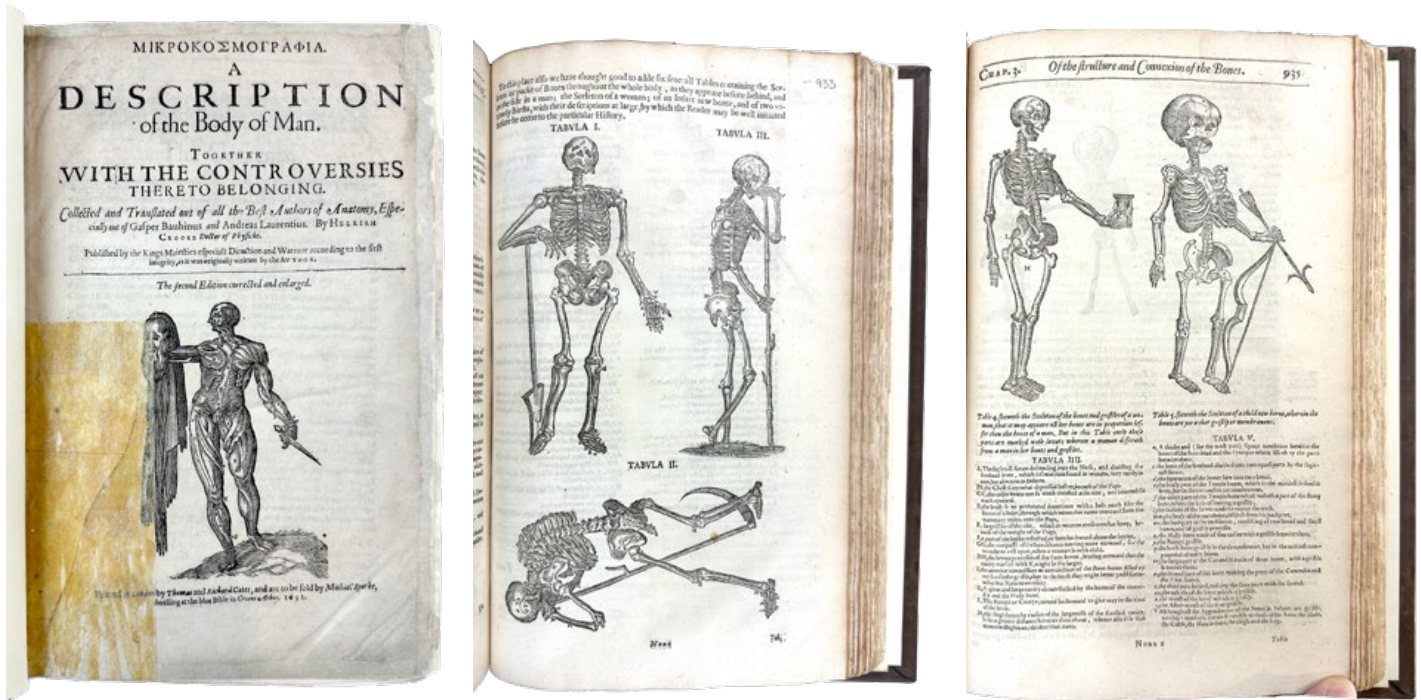
AN EXPLANATION OF THE FASHION AND USE OF THREE AND FIFTY INSTRUMENTS OF CHIRURGERY. GATHERED OUT OF AMBROSIUS PAREUS, THE FAMOUS FRENCH CHIRURGIAN, AND DONE INTO ENGLISH, FOR THE BEHOOF OF YOUNG PRACTITIONERS IN CHIRURGERY, BY H.C. LONDON PRINTED FOR MICHAEL SPARKE, 1631.

Folio in modern full brown leather with gold tool text and raised bands on spine. Some mild scratching and scuffing of leather. Mild shelf wear. Red speckled page edges. New end papers. Paper repairs to title and subsequent four leaves. Gutter tape repair to title with partial obscuring of engraving. Small tear at bottom of Pare title page, far from text and engraving. Two mis-bound leaves (f2 and errata) following title. Lacking additional engraved title, V5 (pg 223/224), and X2 & X3 (pg 229-232). Last leaf (e6, pg 59/60 of Pare) having been torn across immediately below Finis. Additional occasional small marginal tears, some with repairs. All else is clean, bright, and tight throughout.

Ffep, blank, 32, 1012 (less 6), title, 60 (less tear), blank, rfep.

Helkiah Crooke was a native of Suffolk. He obtained his M.D. in 1597. He was later appointed physician to James I. His *Microcosmographia* is a general treatise on anatomy and is based largely upon the works of Bauhin and Laurentius. Interestingly, though Harvey was already lecturing and publishing on the circulation of the blood, Crooke did not absorb this new teaching, even in this second edition. (Dictionary of National Biography). The work is significant for being an early anatomic work by an Englishman and written in English. It's mere existence links English anatomy to continental Anatomy and also to Vesalius and Pare. Indeed, the surgical component is the first publication of any part of Pare's *Oeuvre* into English (predating the 1634 first English edition of Pare's Works).

Crooke Microcosmographia, 1631



The illustrations in the Microcosmographia are thoroughly Vesalian, further evidencing the impact of the Fabrica on science and medicine in the 16th and 17th centuries. Crooke was not alone in “borrowing” from Vesalius:

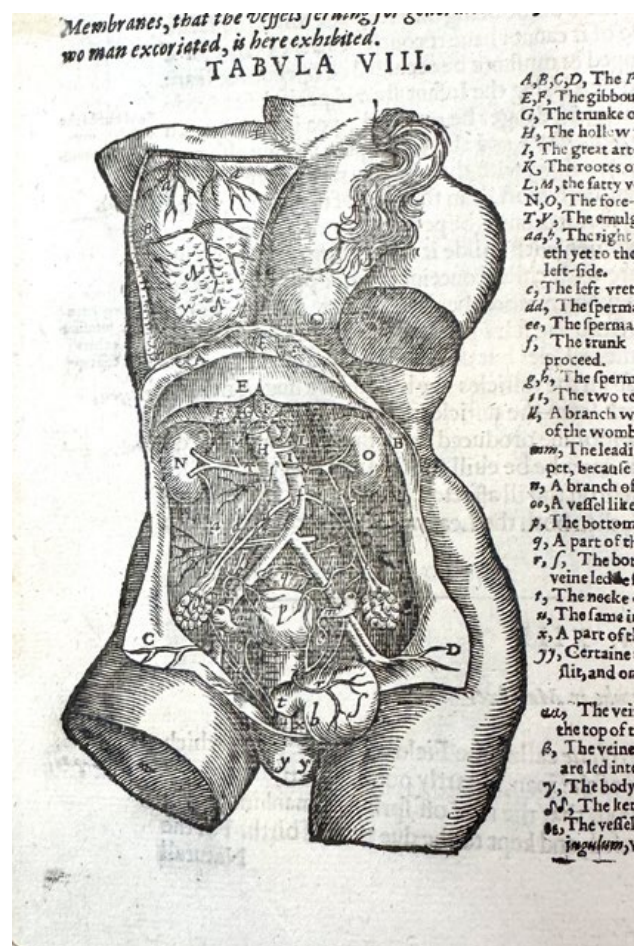
“The figures of Vesalius were copied and plagiarized from the beginning. Among the more shameless were Ambrose Pare (1510-90) who reproduced them without acknowledgement in 1551 and afterwards, and Helkiah Crook (1576-1635), who plagiarized them in 1615. The latter, particularly, adds insult to injury by accusing Vesalius of having slighted Galen!” (Singer, 134)

Copiously illustrated with 2 title page engravings plus 216 figures (46 in the Pare section). Also numerous engraved capitals.

Engraving on Pare title page is a variant of wound man..

Waller 2218.

\$3500.





Graaf, 1671

TRACTATUS ANATOMICO-MEDICUS DE SUCCI PANCREATICI NATURA & USU. AUTHORE REGNERO DE GRAAF, MEDICO DELPHENSI. LUGD. BATAVORUM, EX OFFICINA HACKIANA, A°. 1671.

Grey library paper over board binding with black text on spine. New end papers. Ex Library faults on paste downs and end papers. Deckled edges. Corner paper repair to engraved title, not involving text or image. Scattered ink marginalia in an early hand. First plate with tear professionally repaired. Some mild foxing. Clean, bright, and tight throughout with well-retained margins.

Collation: *New ffep, new blank, engraved title, **8, **^3, A-N^8, *N^4,)^7, new blank, new rfep.*

Pagination: *(10), 216, (16); 3 folding plates following pages 14, 40, & 46.*

Second edition of 1671. The first edition is G-M 974: "De Graaf [1641-1673] was an early investigator of the pancreatic secretion. He collected the pancreatic juice of dogs by means of artificial pancreatic fistulae, commenting on the small quantity of juice secreted and on its alkaline character." Famous for the Graafian follicle, he was "a Dutch anatomist and physiologist, ... celebrated for his work on digestion as well as on the anatomy of the genital organs of both sexes. The work also contains de Graaf's letter to Luca Schacht (1634-1689) on the reproductive system." (Heirs 416)

\$800.

28 REGNERI DE GRAAF
 modum inter Lienem & ligaturas
 scidimus, & postquam ea ratioc
 Lienem extirpassemus vulneris labi
 tribus vel quatuor in locis simplic
 mis ligaturis ad invicem adduxim
 quibus Canis hic intra exiguum tem
 poris spatium optime curatus ad no
 rediit (qua de re vel ideo minus mira
 fuimus, quod semel canem habu
 mus, quae post similem Lienextir
 pationem peperit adhuc duos vel tres
 catellos) & duobus mensibus post ex
 tirpationem, modo inferius dicent
 in eodem cane notabilem Succu Pan
 creatici quantitatem collegimus
 quam Professores Andegavenses ut
 cum Doctoribus Ultrajectensibus
 Haverloo & D. De Maets acido-fa
 sum judicium quod cum ita sit, ne
 mo uti o... nisi praedictis su
 nimium... posthac sustine
 bit Succu... tium nostrum
 Liene orig... re. Notatu qu
 que dignur... illos non muni
 deante, e... Lienis extirpa
 tionem



98 REGNERI DE GRAAF
 per dictam effervescentiam utilit
 tium ab inutilibus secretionem, qu
 quis frustra soli expressioni adscrib
 Non negamus tamen solam aliment
 rum fermentationem in ventriculo
 ete peracta aliquid fluidi posse spont
 sua abire a ceteris, alimentis magis pul
 taccis, illud tamen parum est, si
 feratur cum nobili copia chyli per la
 cteas venas colari soliti, aut etiam
 subinde in fluxu Coeliaco innatis,
 adeo ut aquosior tunc sit magis illa
 pars sola compressione intestinorum
 sine effervescentia sponte prodeunt,
 altera vero longe albicantior, aut, ut
 sic loquamur, magis lactea.
 In spontanea quidem illa partium
 per fermentationem fieri solita secre
 tione prodeunt imprimis cum aques
 spirituosae, spiritibus animalibus re
 parandis necessariae: exemplum habe
 mus in fermentatione...

56 REGNERI DE GRAAF
 queat? huic difficultati satisfaci
 non erit difficile, praesertim si hunc
 liquorum motum attentioni oculi
 perferatur: nam cum omnis glan
 dularum Conglobatarum liquor in
 ductum Thoracicum inferatur, ubi
 que admiscetur chylo, praecipue ali
 mentorum parti, cum coque perge
 & excreatur in Venam Jugularem
 Subclaviamve sinistram, unde neces
 sario cum sanguine descendente con
 fusio transit per dextram Cordis Al
 riculam in dextrum ejus ventriculum
 non videmus quo nomine dici possit
 excrementitius ac inutilis, quia ho
 motes excrementitii ita fecerunt
 sanguine, ut secundum Naturam ordi
 nem ipsi non amplius permiscantur
 sed in totum e corpore excreantur,
 quod elare in urina conspicitur qu
 in Renibus a massa sanguinea secreta
 indeque per Ureteres in Vesicam de
 ducta, unde post aliquam moram ad
 voluntatis dictamen per meatus ur
 narium e corpore excluditur, ita ut
 nant

De Succo Pancre. Cap. IV. 57
 nunquam denno ad illud revertat
 tur.
 Ita Glandularum Conglomerata
 rum Succus per Ductus peculiare in
 varias corporis cavitates effunditur,
 ubi reliquus humoribus alendo cor
 pori necessarius cum permiscetur,
 pro excrementitio ac inutili minime
 est habendus: quod ut similiter inno
 scat, quemadmodum modo Glandu
 larum Conglobatarum liquorem
 profectus sumus, ita etiam cum qui
 ex glandulis conglomeratis Saliva
 bus & Pancreaticis pura emanat pro
 sequemur.
 Saliva in Glandulis Maxillaribus
 tam superioribus quam inferioribus
 a sanguine seorsim, per Ductus eorum
 Salivales ductos in Oris cavitatem de
 ferretur, ubi cum assumptis alimen
 tis permiscetur, aut extra assumptionis
 alimentorum tempus continuo de
 gluitur, quod nunquam melius anim
 adverterimus quam dum in ore quid
 dam habemus quod ob loci in qua
 stamus
 D. 5

148 REGNERI DE GRAAF
 ventia ipsaque erodentia ac stati
 mos dolores producentia procreare
 non negabunt, si, qui veterum do
 gmata secuti illa ab Atra bile quae
 hepaticae oris flantur, quandoqu
 dem veterum Atra bilis a Succo Pan
 creatico acidiori (ut supra dem
 stravimus) originem habet.
 Similiter Succum Pancreaticum
 acidiorum, praesertim si austeritatem
 aliquam sibi conjunctam habeat, al
 vum adstrictiorem producere plene
 sumus persuasi: nam si Bilia acrimo
 nis sua irascendo intestina (ut in po
 tiffio est) alvi fluxum excietet, quid
 ni quod tali bili contrarium est
 contrarium producat effectum? si tamen
 alvus a pituita viscida adstrictior
 sit, exaliamus tunc illum partem
 Succo Pancreatico acidiori, quae
 nus vim habet incendendi & attenu
 di pituitam viscidam, laxari posse
 quibus patet Succum Pancreaticum
 cum pro diversitate humorum cum
 quibus concurrit diversum esse
 effectum

De Succo Pancre. Cap. IX. 149
 contrarium saepenumero producere
 effectum, quod bene notandum vo
 lumus, ne nos in Succo illius vi
 res explicando contradixisse videamur.
 Quomodo superius dixisse
 videtur adhuc sentimus a Succo
 Pancreatico acidiori cum bile quod
 dammodo aciore concurrente A
 tram atque Acriditatem Bilem exci
 tari, & consequenter omnes morbos
 quos auctores ab illis deducunt, qui
 quae proinde non alii medicamentis
 curantur, quam is qui Succum Pan
 creaticum acidiorum corrigere apta
 menta sunt: quod ut rationi consenta
 ne sit, qui superius a nobis dicta
 attentioni animo perpendere sint.
 Sed dixerit fortasse quisquam quom
 modo hic Succus Pancreaticus Bilem
 Atram producere possit, quandoquid
 dem superius a nobis dictum sit ab
 ducem in chylo post effervescentiam
 in tenui intestino excitatam, Succu
 K. 3 Pan.

TRACTATUS
 ANATOMICO-MEDICUS
 DE
 SUCCI PANCREATICI
 NATURA & USU.
 Auctore
 REGNERO DE GRAAF,
 MEDICO DELPHENSI.

LUGD. BATAVORUM,
 Ex Officina HACKIANA,
 AN. MDCLXXI.



Hunter to Monro, 1777

MEDICAL COMMENTARIES. PART I. CONTAINING A PLAIN AND DIRECT ANSWER TO PROFESSOR MONRO JUN. INTERSPERSED WITH REMARKS ON THE STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, AND DISEASES OF SEVERAL PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY. BY WILLIAM HUNTER M.D. THE SECOND EDITION. LONDON PRINTED FOR S. BAKER AND G. LEIGH, YORK-STREET; T. CADELL, STRAND; D. WILSON AND G. NICOLL, STRAND; AND J. MURRAY, FLEET-STREET. 1777.

Original half brown leather with marbled paper over boards. Red labels and early library sticker on spine. Leather scuffed. Corners bumped and chipped. Hinges cracked. Infirmary medical library bookplate on front paste down. Four plates on the relevant surgical anatomy of hernia, in a section by John Hunter (also a famous surgeon). Margins well retained. Two title pages. Mild foxing. Clean, bright, and tight throughout. Verso of last page is an advertisement for the first edition of Hunter's now-famous anatomy of the gravid uterus.

Ffep, title, (3), vi-vii, 113, title, iii-v, 6-29, ad, rfep. 4 plates.

John Hunter defends his priority in research regarding lymphatics over and against the claims of Alexander Monro Secundus.

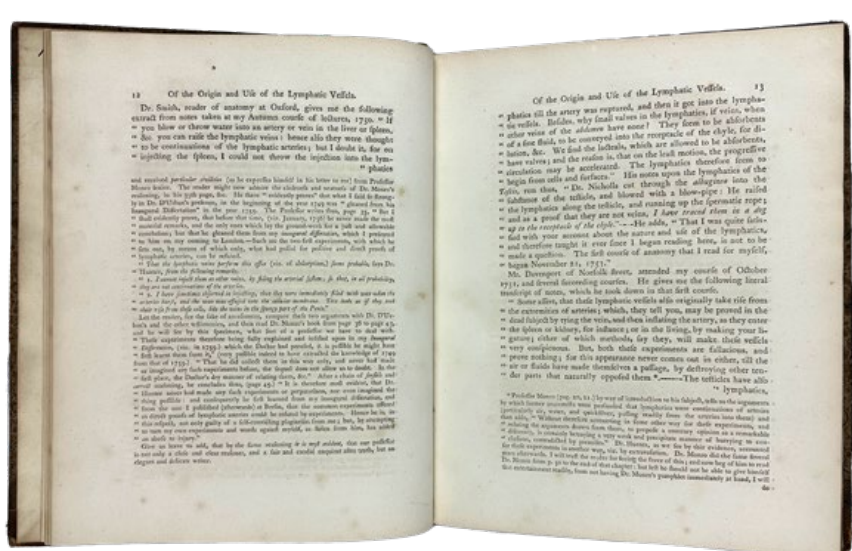
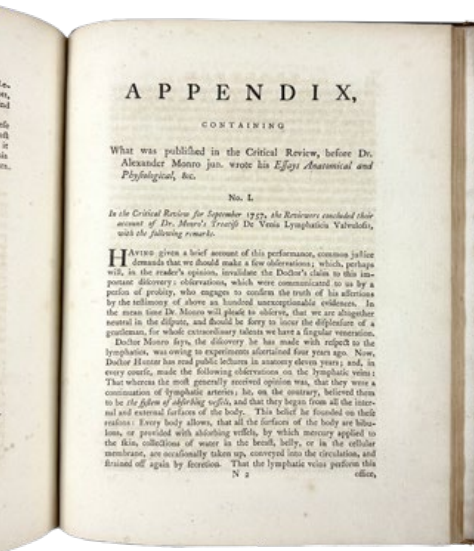
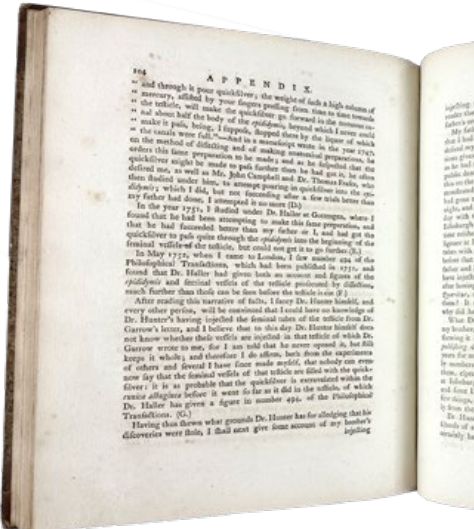
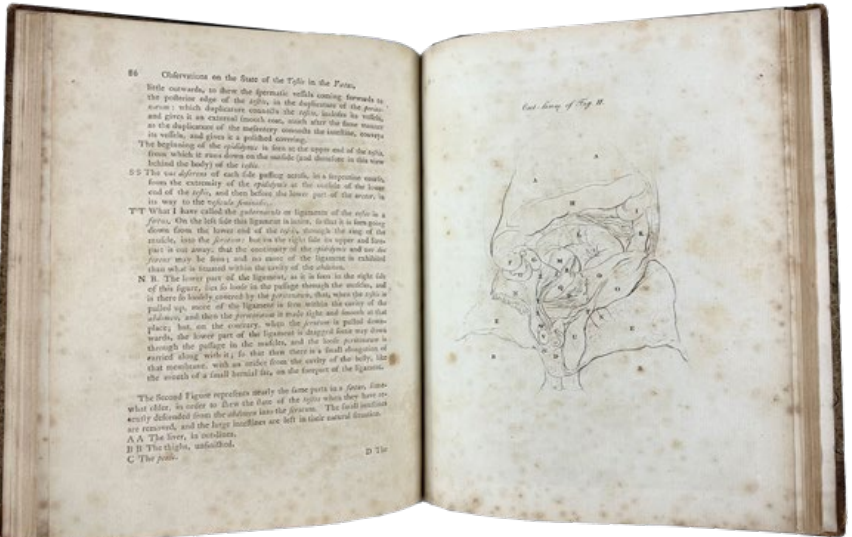
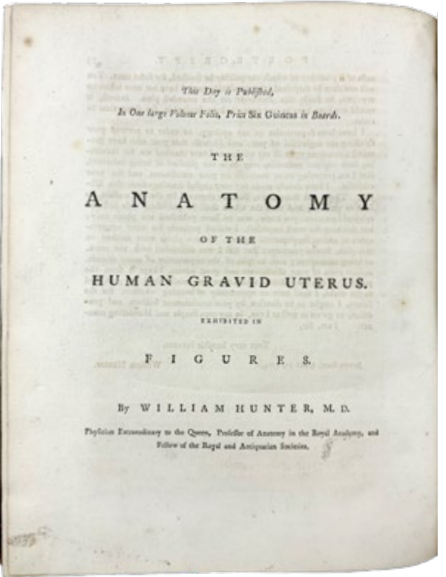
William Hunter (1718 – 1783) apprenticed under William Cullen, and attended the anatomy lectures of Alexander Monro Primus in Edinburgh (1739). The next year he studied midwifery in London under William Smellie. He later attended lectures in Paris. Thereafter, he obtained his MD from Glasgow University and practiced surgery and midwifery in London. He first dissected the cadaver of a woman who died during full term pregnancy in 1750. His ensuing publication on the matter is a classic in medicine.

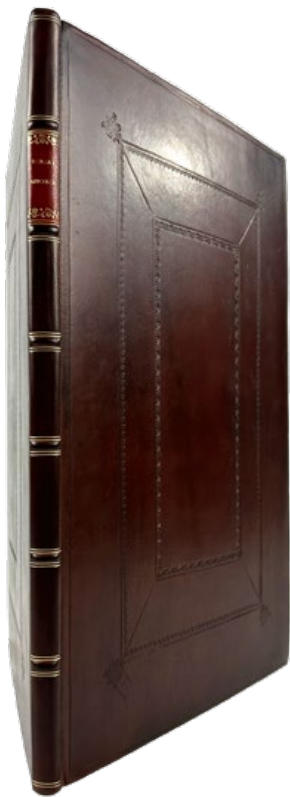
Alexander Monro Secundus (1733-1817) was the second in a dynasty of three successive Alexander Monros at Edinburgh University. He studied under his father in anatomy in 1744. He studied under William Hunter in London, and under Johann Meckel in Berlin. He was the most influential anatomy professor of the 18th century. He lectured from 1 – 3 pm daily during the 6 month winter session. The controversy between Monro and his former teacher over lymphatics was both in print and in person. Hunter had taught the matter first, but Monro published first. As it is, Friedrich Hoffman and Francis Glisson had beaten them both to the topic.

John Hunter (1728-1793) was the youngest brother of William Hunter. He worked as an anatomical demonstrator in his older brother's school as early as 1750. He studied surgery under Cheselden. He was sought after for his expertise in postmortem examinations. From 1761-1763 he was a military surgeon. His treatise on human teeth is a classic in medicine. (Dictionary of Medical Biography).

\$300.

Hunter to Monro, 1777

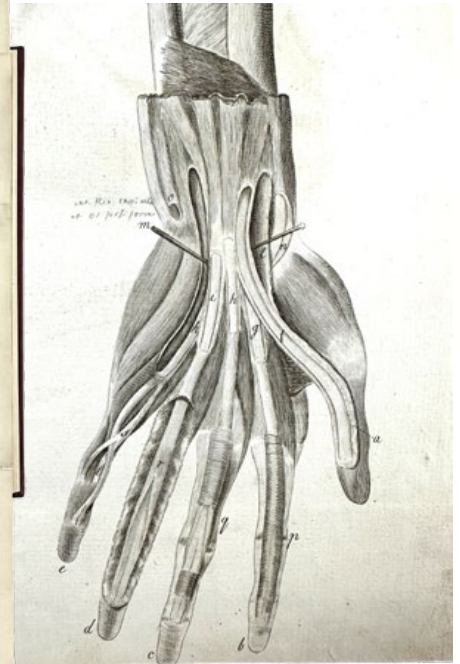
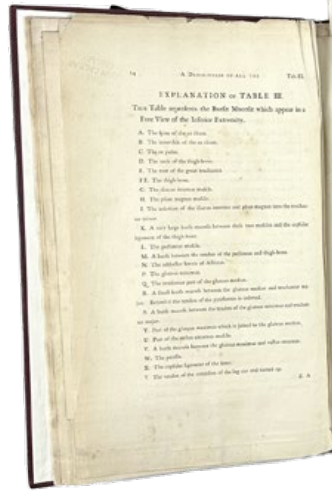




Monro, 1788

A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE BURSAE MUCOSAE OF THE HUMAN BODY; THEIR STRUCTURE EXPLAINED, AND COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CAPSULAR LIGAMENTS OF THE JOINTS, AND OF THOSE SACS WHICH LINE THE CAVITIES OF THE THORAX AND ABDOMEN; WITH REMARKS ON THE ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES WHICH AFFECT THOSE SEVERAL SACS, AND ON THE OPERATIONS NECESSARY FOR THEIR CURE. ILLUSTRATED WITH TABLES. BY ALEXANDER MONRO, M.D. PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC, ANATOMY, AND SURGERY, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH; AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SURGERY OF PARIS. EDINBURGH: PRINTED FOR C. ELLIOT, T. KAY, AND CO. NO. 332, OPPOSITE SOMERSET-PLACE, STRAND, LONDON; AND FOR CHARLES ELLIOT, EDINBURGH. 1788.

Folio in new full brown paneled leather over boards, with red title label, raised bands, and gold details on spine. A few small imperfections in leather. New end papers. Institutional library embossing and ink stamps on title page, its verso, and the versos of plates, as well as a few other pages. A few folded and slightly tattered page edges, but most are square with sharp corners. Ample margins. Scattered foxing, but mostly clean, bright, and tight. Terse ink and pencil library notations on bottom of A2. Several of the plates, originally issued as separate sheets, in this copy have been trimmed, with some loss, to be laid on linen to form impressively large (life-size) fold outs.



Collation: New ffep, title (A)-B², C, Table I (folding), C2, Table 2 (folding), D, Table 3 (folding), D2, Table IV, Table V (folding), E-E2, Table VI-VII, F-N2, O, Table 8 (folding), O2-P, Table IX, P2, Table X, new rfep.

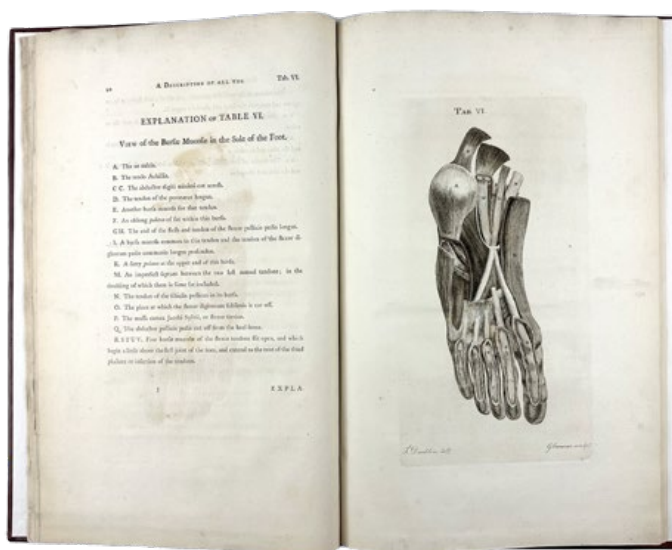
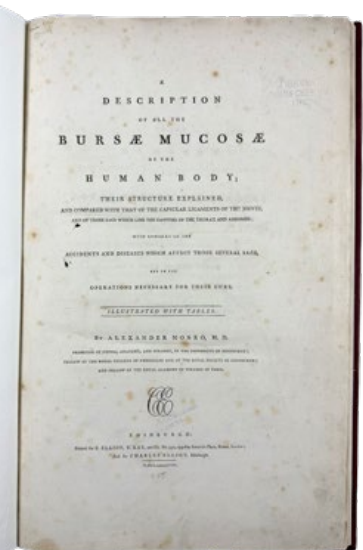
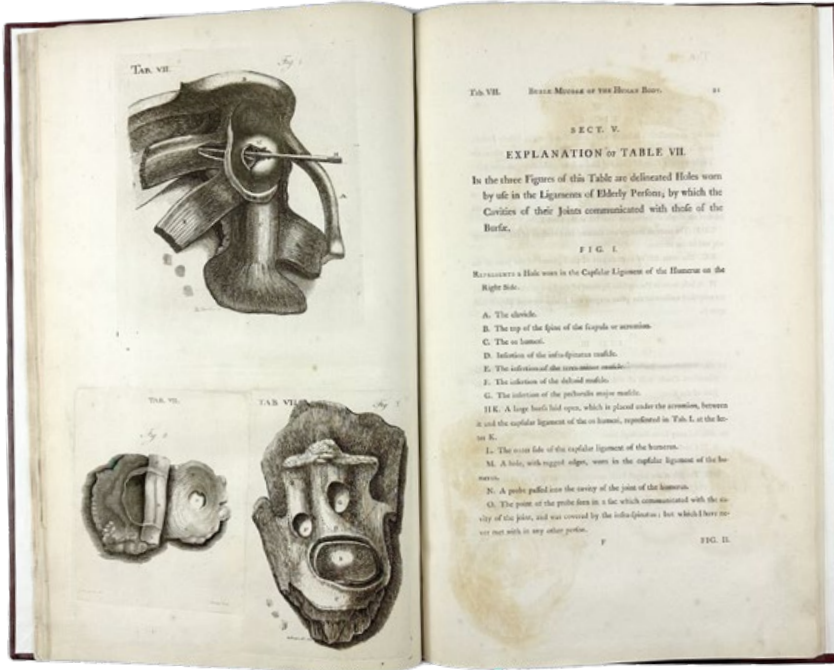
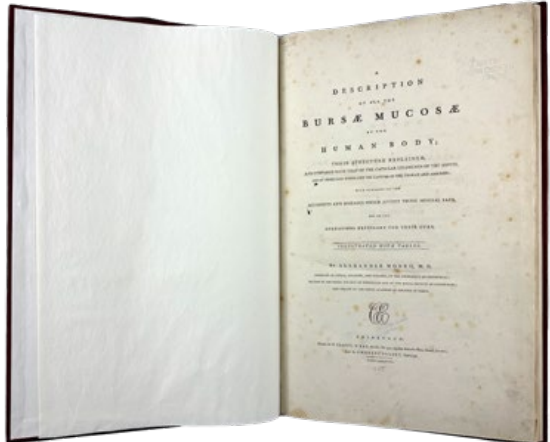
Pagination: New ffep, (title-5), 6-10, Table I (folding), 11/12, Table 2 (folding), 13/14, Table 3 (folding), 15/16, Table IV, Table V (folding), 17-20, Table VI-VII, 21-54, Table 8 (folding), 55-58, Table IX, 59/60, Table X, new rfep.

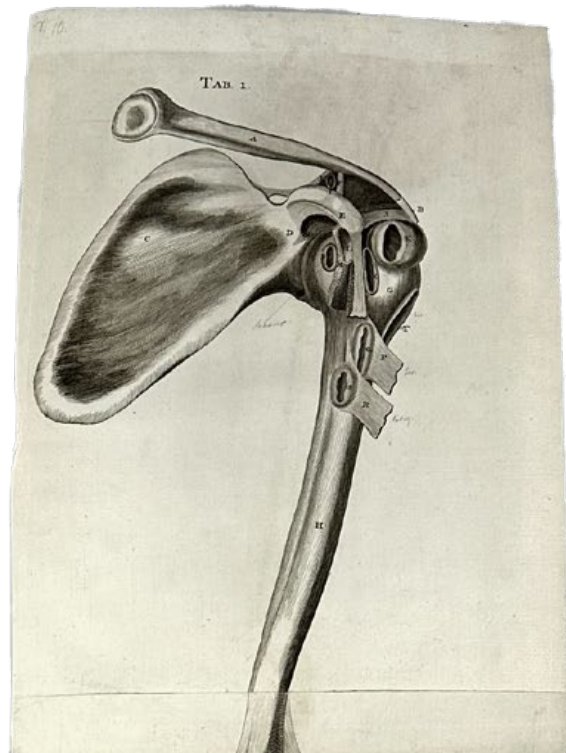
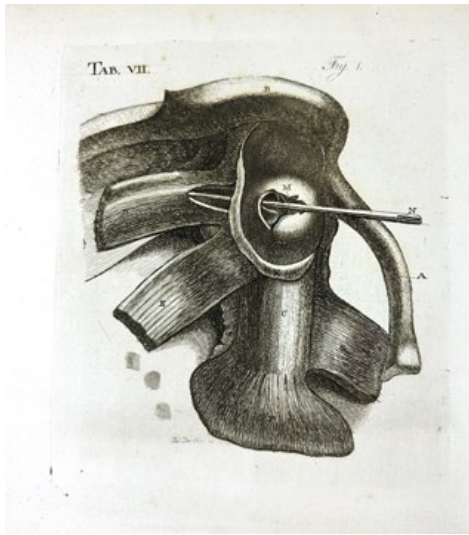
Alexander Monro Secundus (1733 - 1817) is generally regarded as the greatest of the three Alexander Monros (they held, in turn, the Chair of Anatomy at Edinburgh from 1720 to 1846 (Thornton, 1966). Secundus studied under his father, Primus, as well as Hunter, Albinus, and Meckel the Elder. Indeed, it was Albinus who named the bursae mucosae (Heirs of Hippocrates 634 and 635). He is the one who is credited with the discovery of the eponymous Foramen of Monro in the brain (see Garrison Morton 1385, and Waller. 6645 and 6646).

“The first serious study of this subject and the most original anatomical work by the greatest of the Monro dynasty.”

G-M 399.2

\$2000.





TO A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TAB. I.
 EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES
 WHICH REPRESENT THE
BURSÆ MUCOSÆ.

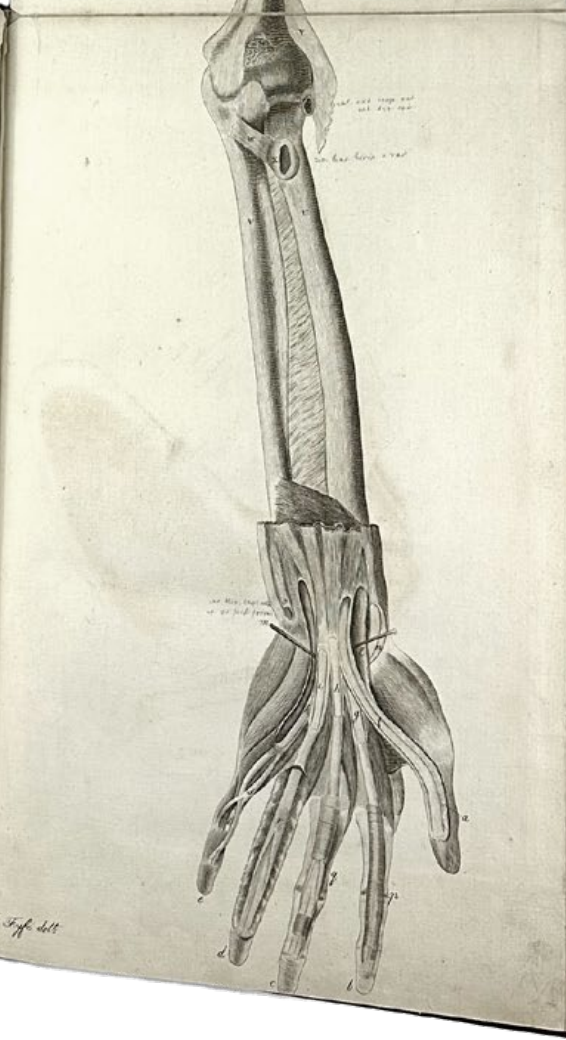
EXPLANATION OF TABLE I.

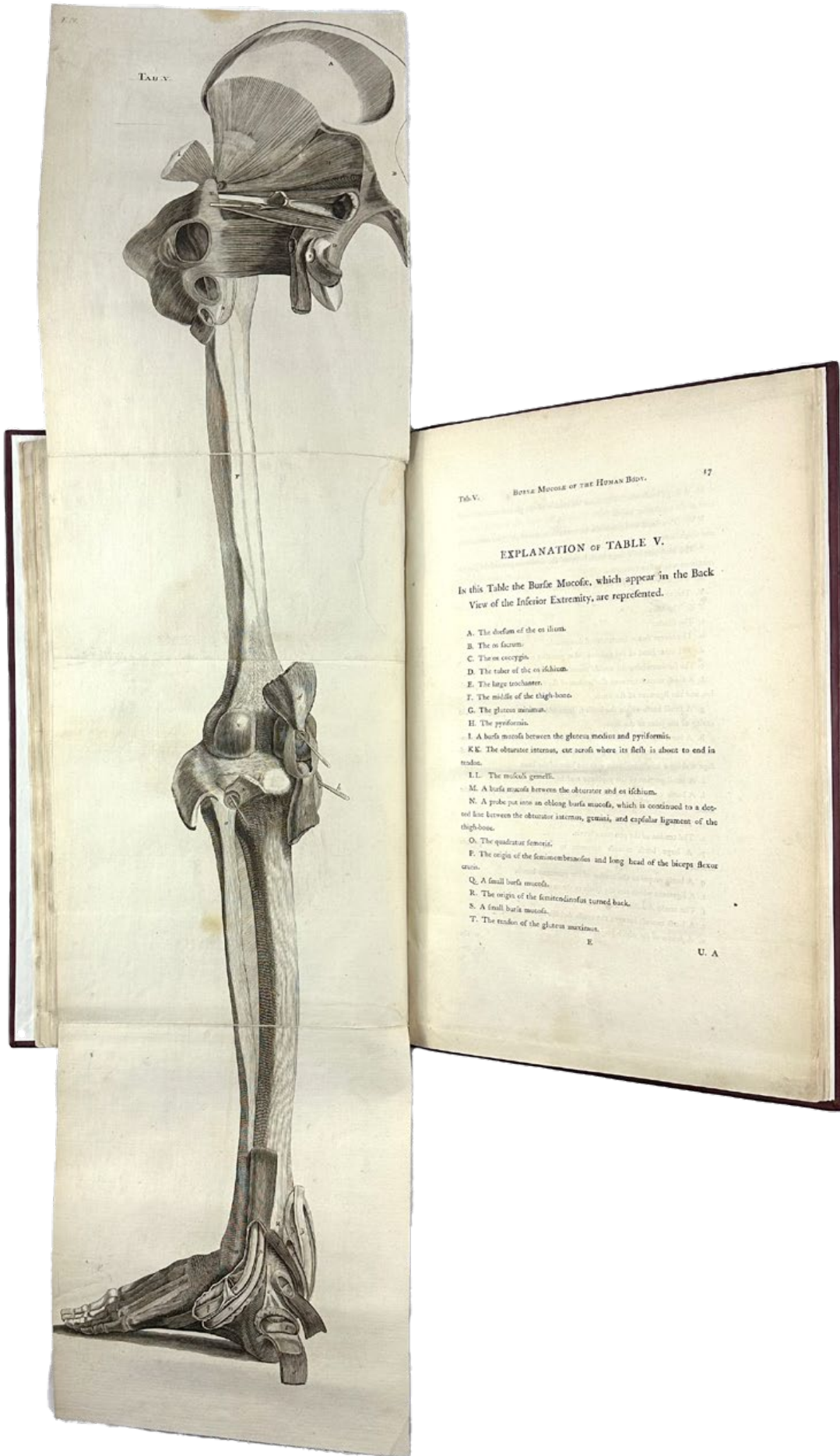
THIS Table represents the Bursæ Mucosæ seen on the Fore-part of the Superior Extremity.

- A. The clavicle.
- B. The top of the spine of the scapula or acromion.
- C. The forepart of the scapula.
- D. A bursa under the tendon of the subscapularis muscle, which communicates with the cavity of the joint of the humerus.
- E. The coracoid process of the scapula.
- F.F. Two ligaments which tie the clavicle to the coracoid process.
- G. The head of the os humeri.
- H. The body of the humerus.
- I. A bursa mucosa interposed where the clavicle is tied to, and plays on, the coracoid process.
- J. A strong ligament which joins the acromion to the coracoid process.

K. A

A. Wolff del.





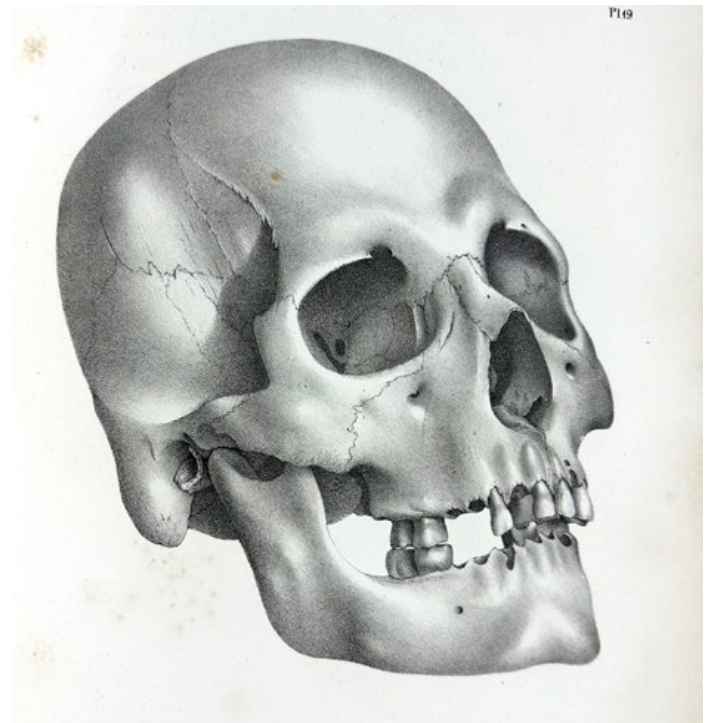
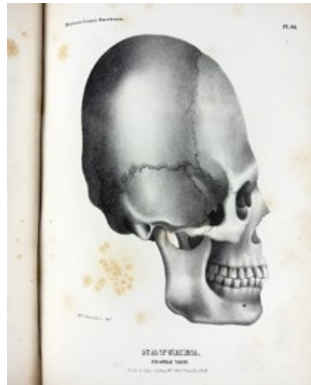
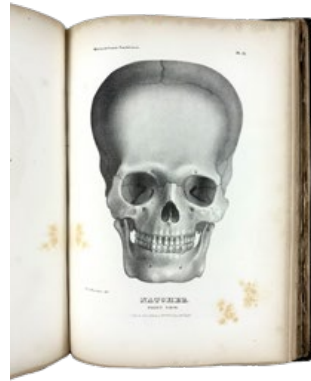
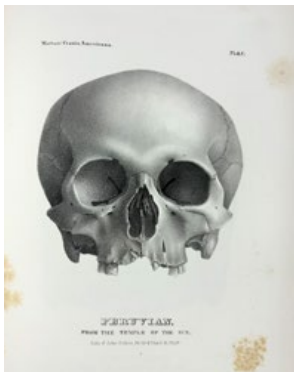
EXPLANATION OF TABLE V.

In this Table the Bursae Mucosae, which appear in the Back View of the Inferior Extremity, are represented.

- A. The os femur of the os ilium.
- B. The os ischiurum.
- C. The os ischio.
- D. The tubercle of the os ischio.
- E. The large trochanter.
- F. The middle of the thigh-bone.
- G. The gluteus minimus.
- H. The pyriformis.
- I. A bursa mucosa between the gluteus medius and pyriformis.
- K.K. The obturator internus, cut across where its flesh is about to end in tendon.
- L.L. The neck's girth.
- M. A bursa mucosa between the obturator and os ischio.
- N. A probe put into an oblong bursa mucosa, which is continued to a detached line between the obturator internus, gemini, and capsular ligament of the thigh-bone.
- O. The quadratus femoris.
- P. The origin of the semimembranosus and long head of the biceps flexor crucis.
- Q. A small bursa mucosa.
- R. The origin of the semitendinosus turned back.
- S. A small bursa mucosa.
- T. The tendon of the gluteus maximus.

E

U. A



Morton, 1839

CRANIA AMERICANA; OR, A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE SKULLS OF VARIOUS ABORIGINAL NATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA: TO WHICH IS PREFIXED AN ESSAY ON THE VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN SPECIES. ILLUSTRATED BY SEVENTY-EIGHT PLATES AND A COLORED MAP. BY SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M.D. PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE AT PHILADELPHIA; MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA; OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY; OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA; OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, &C., &C. PHILADELPHIA: J. DOBSON, CHESTNUT STREET. LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO. 1839.

Folio in original dark brown floral-patterned paper over boards. Newly rebound with black paper and leather red and gold title label. Shelf wear. Additional scuffing and chipping of boards, mostly at corners. Original end papers. Ffep with early ink signature (J. F. Flagg (?)) and pencil inscription to Dr. J. C. Neilson. An uncut copy. Pages 69/70 and 71/72 present in duplicate. Scattered mild foxing and marginal toning (particularly to some of the last plates which are on the largest sheets). An interesting circular, on a much smaller sheet, from the lithographer, is bound in between the errata and rear blank. A large folded broadside, about findings on auscultation and percussion, loose within volume. Broadside torn along fold and edges flaking.



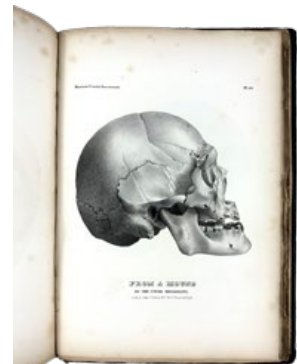
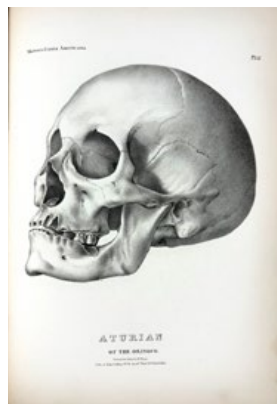
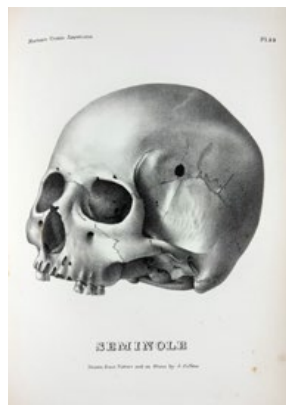
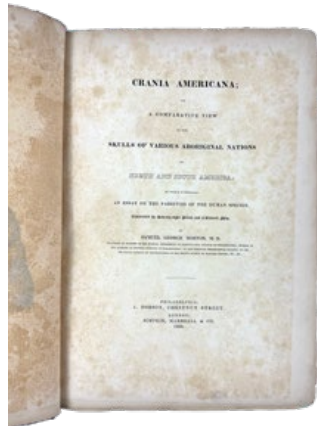
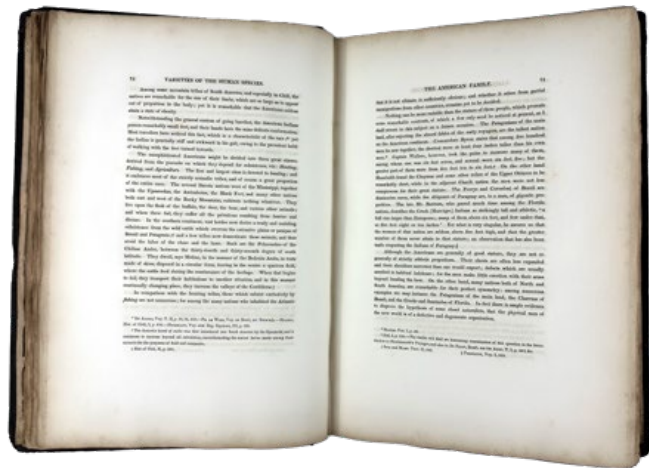
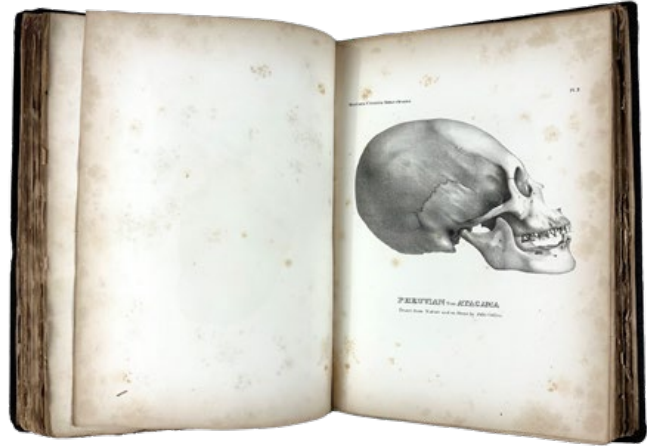
78 Plates (numbered to 72 as some numbered plates have subsequent lettered plates). Numerous in-text figures of skulls, people, apparatuses, and also phrenological and anthropometric tables.

Ffep, blank, frontis, tissue guard, title, dedication, v, colored map, 296, 78 Plates, errata, circular, blank, rfep.

G-M 201 "Morton, Samuel George. 1799-1851. In his day Morton was the most eminent craniologist in the United States. He had a collection of nearly 1,000 skulls." See also Heirs 903: "Morton, a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, did notable work both in natural history and clinical medicine. His investigations on the cranial anatomy of various races are considered milestones in anthropology."

\$3000.

Morton, 1893



A TABULAR VIEW OF THE SIGNS FURNISHED BY AUSCULTATION AND PERCUSSION, IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
 AND OF THEIR APPLICATION TO THE
By O'BRYEN & WELLS
FIRST AMERICAN FROM THE SECOND ENGLISH EDITION, WITH NOTES BY USHER PARSONS, M. D.

RANGE OF DISEASES	NOTES RELATIVE TO THE SIGN	APPLICABILITY OF THE SIGN	INDICATIONS OF THE SIGN
GENERAL CONDITION OF LUNGS	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
BRONCHITIS (ACUTE)	The most common form of acute bronchitis is that in which the inflammation is confined to the mucous membrane of the bronchi.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
BRONCHITIS (CHRONIC)	The most common form of chronic bronchitis is that in which the inflammation is confined to the mucous membrane of the bronchi.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
EMPHYSEMA	Emphysema is a disease in which the air is forced into the interstices of the lung, and the lung is enlarged.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
PHLEBITIS	Phlebitis is a disease in which the inflammation is confined to the membrane of the vein.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
PERIPNEUMONIA	Peripneumonia is a disease in which the inflammation is confined to the membrane of the pleura.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
PERIPNEUMONIA (ACUTE)	Peripneumonia is a disease in which the inflammation is confined to the membrane of the pleura.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
PERIPNEUMONIA (CHRONIC)	Peripneumonia is a disease in which the inflammation is confined to the membrane of the pleura.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
GENERAL OF THE LUNGS	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
PERIPNEUMONIA (ACUTE)	Peripneumonia is a disease in which the inflammation is confined to the membrane of the pleura.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
PERIPNEUMONIA (CHRONIC)	Peripneumonia is a disease in which the inflammation is confined to the membrane of the pleura.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
PERIPNEUMONIA (ACUTE)	Peripneumonia is a disease in which the inflammation is confined to the membrane of the pleura.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.
PERIPNEUMONIA (CHRONIC)	Peripneumonia is a disease in which the inflammation is confined to the membrane of the pleura.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.	These signs are never given of the lungs, but are given of the general condition of the lungs.

GRANTA AMERICAN

REVISED BY

WILLIAM W. WALKER, M.D.

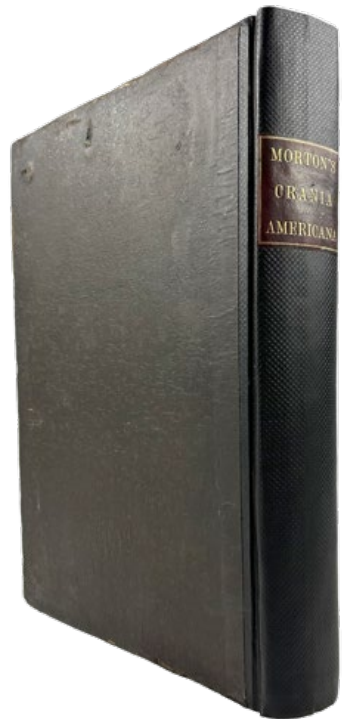
PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE

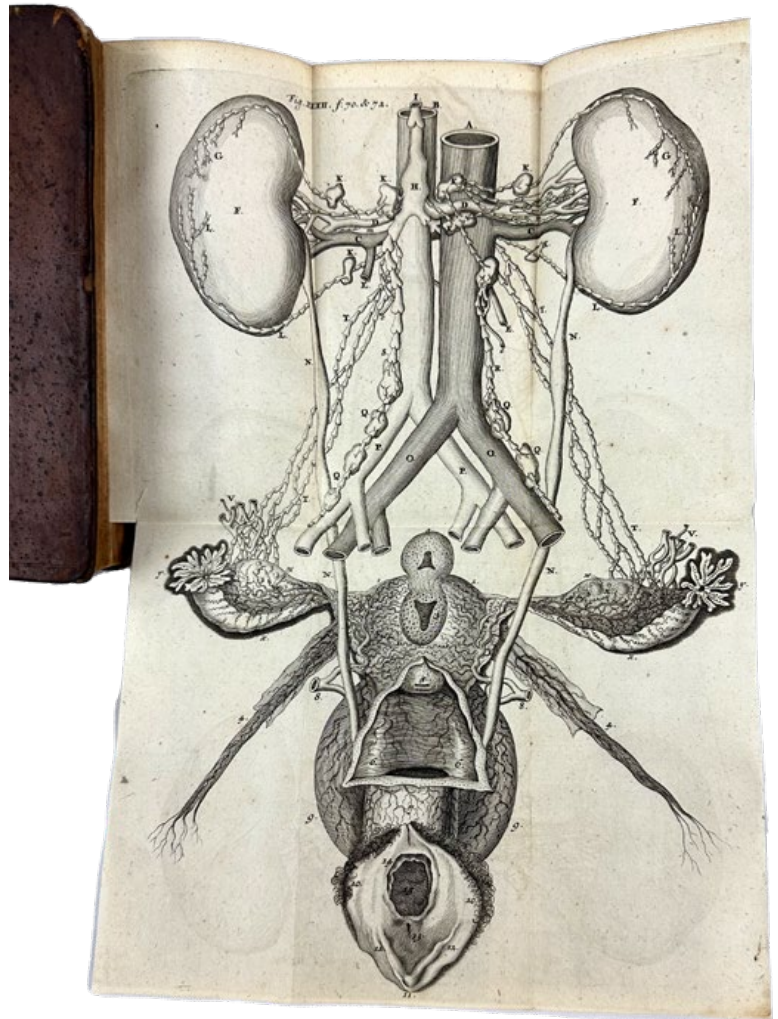


CHEPATABA.
 CHIEF OF THE SHAWANO.

From the Shawano Tribe, Wisconsin, by W. W. Walker.

Lith. by J. H. Johnson & Co., New York.





Nuck adenographia, 1696

ADENOGRAPHIA CURIOSA ET UTERI FOEMINEI ANATOME NOVA. AUTHORE ANTONIO NUCK, MED. DOCT. IN ACDEMIA LUGDUNO-BATAVA MEDICINE ANATOMICAЕ PROFESORE, & COLLEGII CHIRURGICI PRAESIDE. ACCEDIT IN HAC NOVA EDITIONE DISSERTATIO ANATOMICO-MEDICA INAUGURALIS, DE MOTU BILIS CIRCULARI EJUSQUE MORBIS, OLIM PUBLICE PROPOSITA A CLARISSIMO VIRO MAURITIO VAN REVERHORST, H. T. ANATOMES PROFESSORE HAGAE-COMITIS. LUGDUNI BATAVORUM, APUD JORD. LUCHTMANS, 1696.

Early speckled brown leather over boards, respined at some point, with compartments of original spine laid down between bands. Some scuffs. Corners bumped and chipped. University library book plate on front paste down. End papers toned at edges. 18th century ink note on verso of rfep. Engraved title followed by full title. Early ink name penned on pg 1. Decorative capitals. Nine folding plates at end of first work. Followed by second title page. Two plates at rear of book. Clean, bright, and tight throughout, with plates all intact.

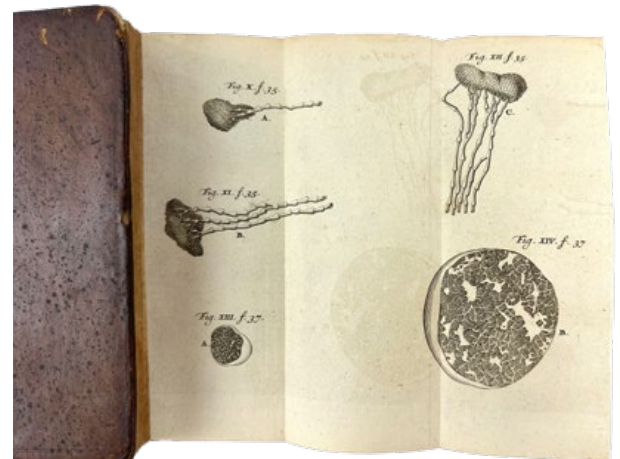
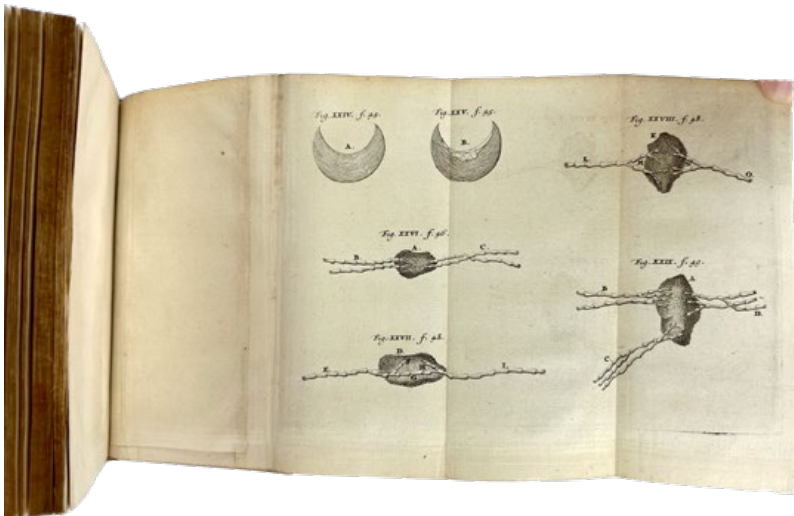
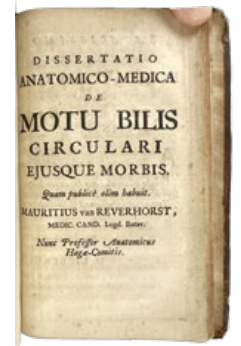
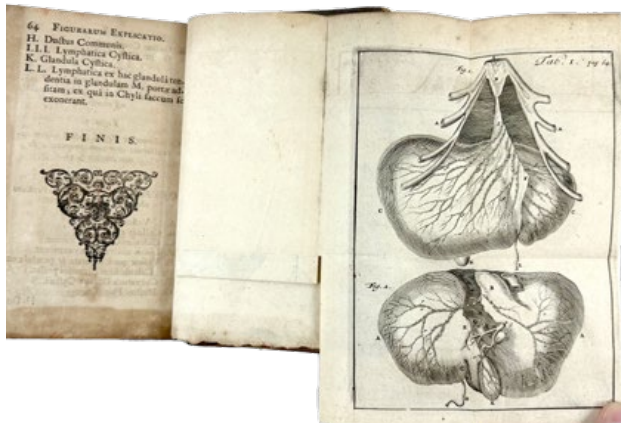
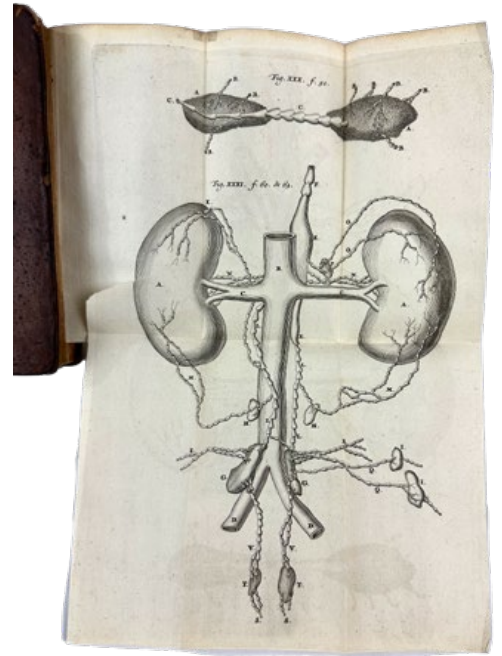
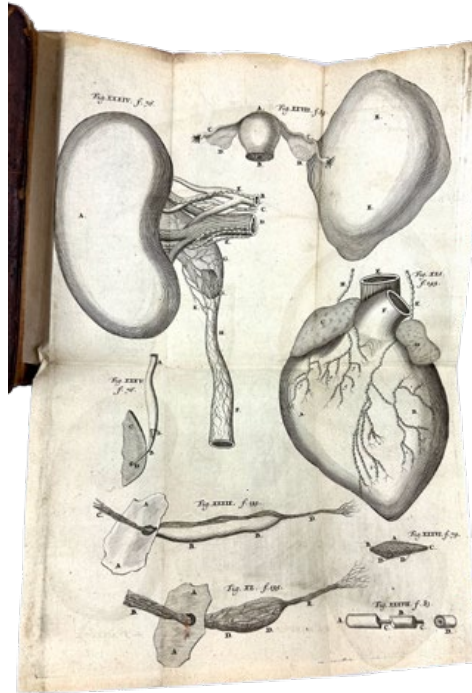
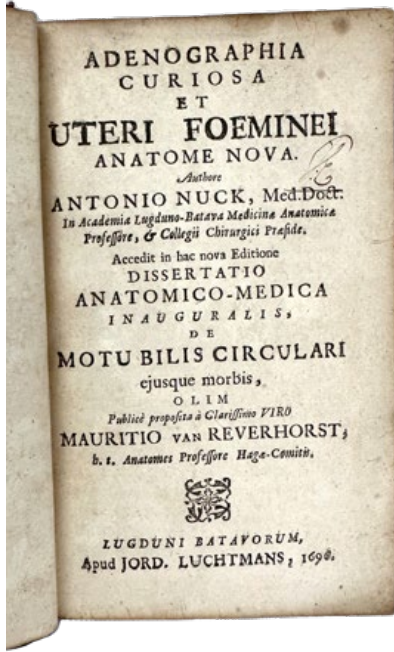
Ffep, blank, engraved title, title, (12), 152, (22), (4), 9 plates, title, (1), 3-64, 2 plates, blank, rfep.

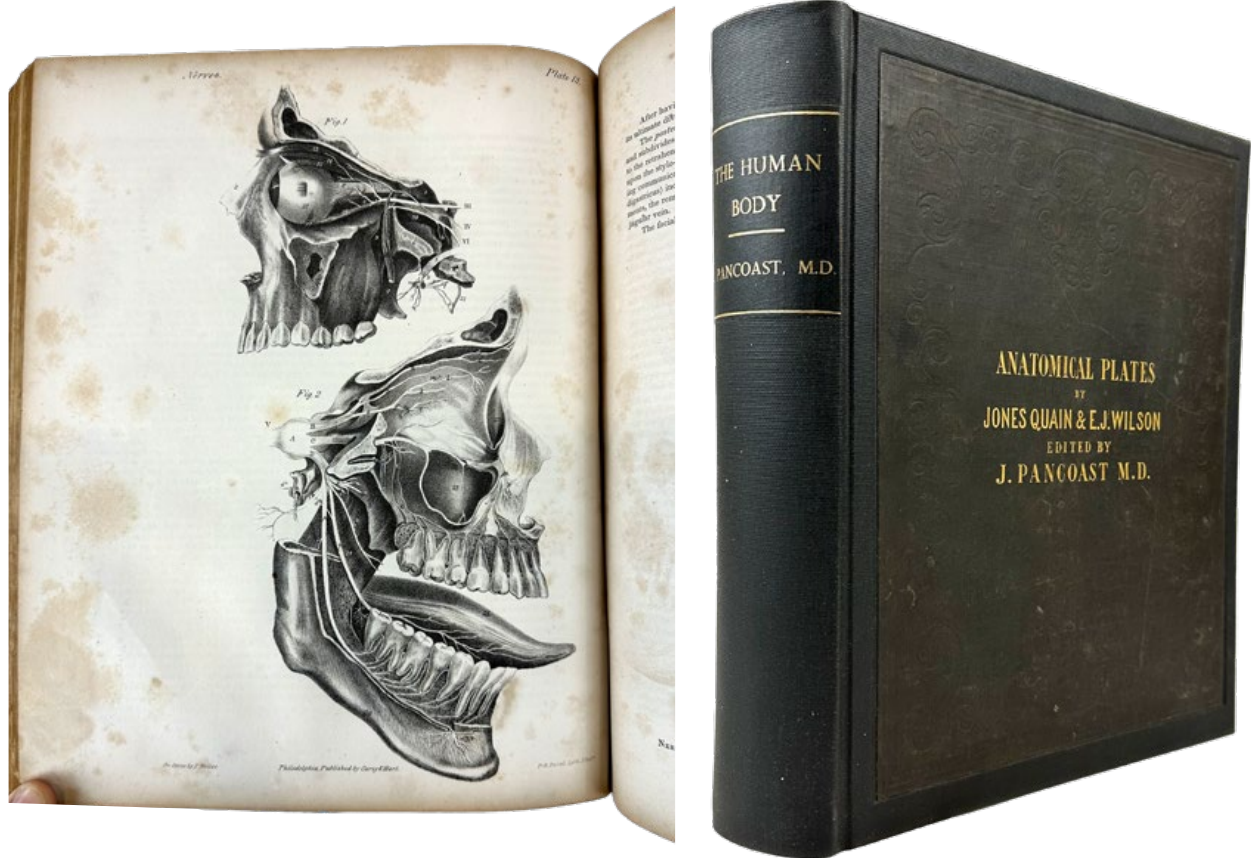
G-M 1213 for first edition of 1691: "Nuck, Antonj. 1650 - 1692, Adenographia... 1691. Description of the 'canal of Nuck'." See also Heirs 438 and 439: "Nuck, first at The Hague and later professor at Leiden, was well known as an oculist, aurist, and dentist, and did his most important work in investigating the lymphatics and glands, in which he used the injection technique much as Ruysch had done with the blood vessels."

Collation of our copy more closely corresponds with Waller 6913 (1722 edition with 9 and 2 plates and same numbered pages) than Waller 6912 (1692 edition).

Measures: 6 ¾ x 4 ½ x 1 inches

\$1200.





Pancoast's Quain, 1843

A SERIES OF ANATOMICAL PLATES; WITH REFERENCES AND PHYSIOLOGICAL COMMENTS, ILLUSTRATING THE STRUCTURE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY. BY JONES QUAIN, M.D. PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. AND W. J. E. WILSON, M.D. LECTURER ON PRACTICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. SECOND EDITION REVISED, WITH ADDITIONAL NOTES, BY JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D. PROFESSOR OF GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY IN JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, LECTURER ON CLINICAL SURGERY AT THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL, ETC. ETC. PHILADELPHIA: CAREY AND HART, CHESNUT STREET, FOR G. N. LOOMIS. 1843.

Quarto volume with original dark brown blind-tooled boards (gold text on front board) re-margined and rebacked with black cloth. Black title label with gold cloth on spine. New end papers. Scattered mild to moderate foxing. Otherwise, clean, bright, and tight throughout.

Copiously illustrated. Bones with 31 plates; Muscles with 49 plates (numbers to 50 (1 figure) and plate 48 as frontis); Vessels with 50 plates (48 in color); Nerves with 38 plates; Viscera with 32 plates; and Prospectus with 2 plates.

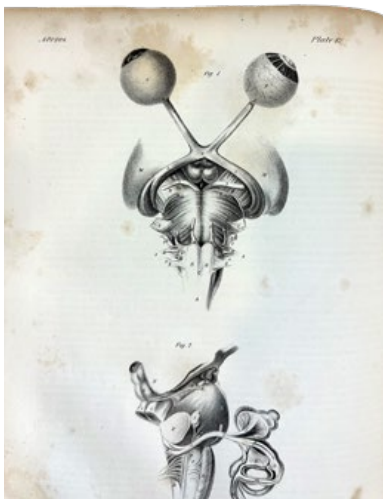
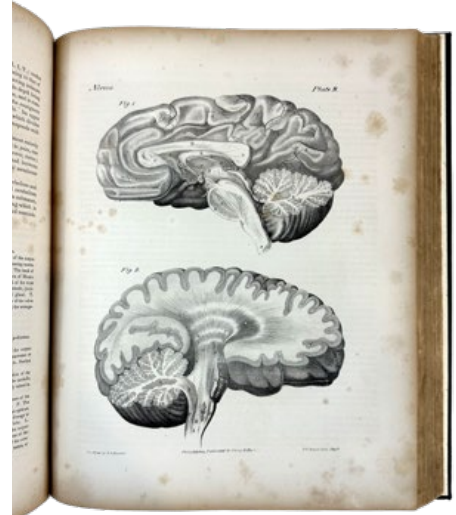
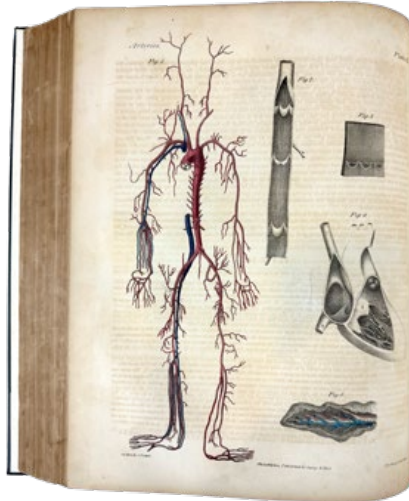
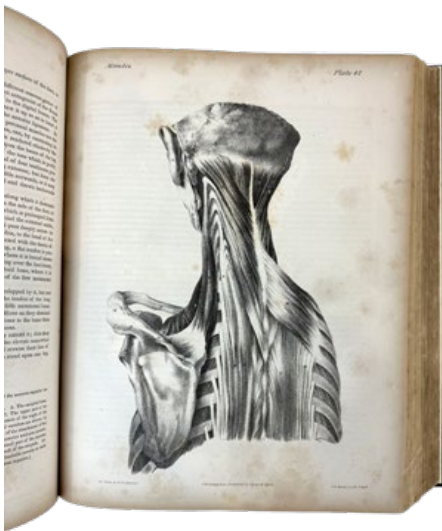
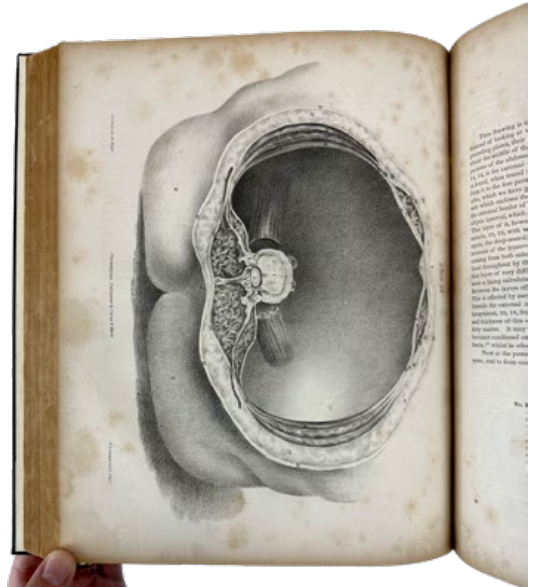
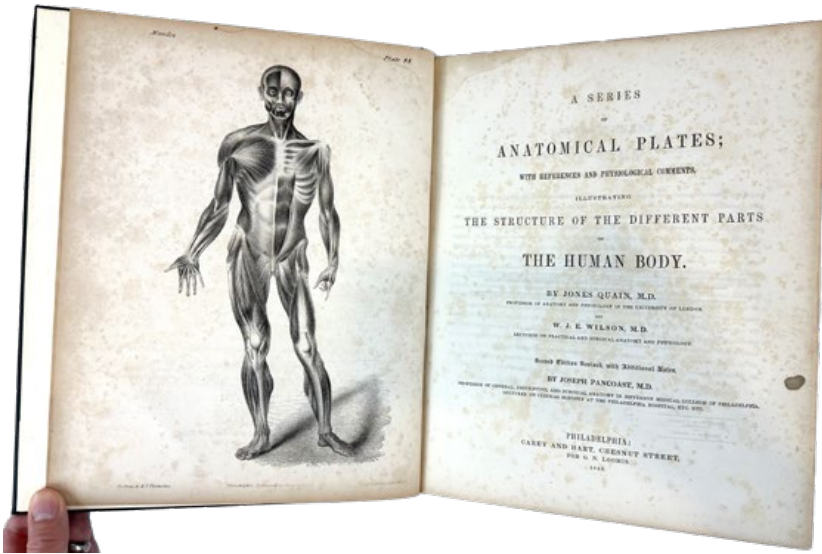
New Ffep, frontis, title, (2), section title, 92 pages plus 31 plates, 103 pages plus 49 plates, section title, 99 pages plus 50 plates, section title, 87 pages plus 38 plates, 64 pages plus 32 plates, 4 prospectus pages plus 2 plates, new rfep.

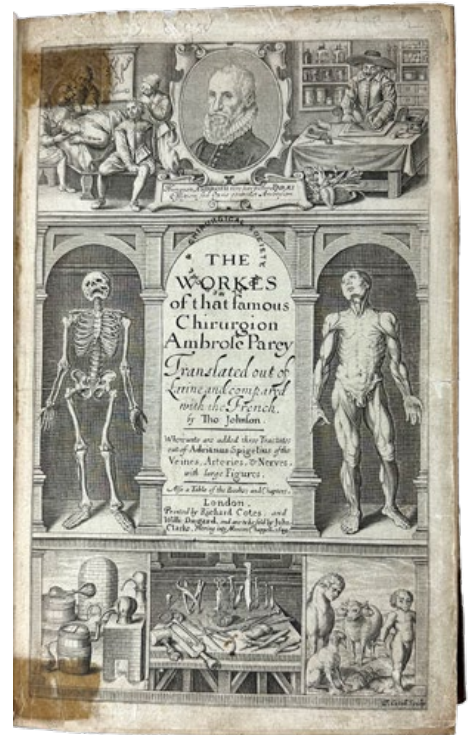
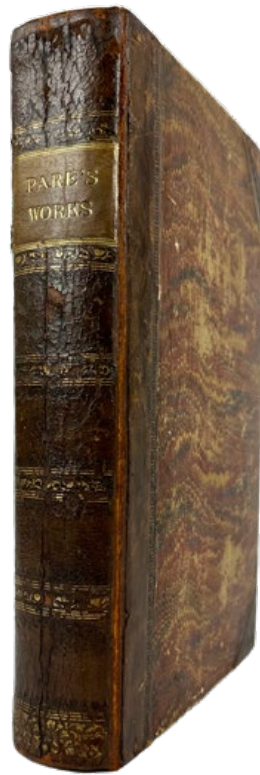
Pancoast (1805-1882) "performed the first successful operation for exstrophy of the bladder" (G-M 4170) and "devised the operative procedure of sectioning the second and third branches of the fifth pair of nerves as they emerge from the base of the brain" (G-M 4855). He was Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Jefferson Medical College. He was a fine operator and devised a number of new surgical operations and instruments" (G-M 5598). He is eponymized in the "Pancoast tumor."

Jones Quain (1796-1865), along with Erasmus Wilson (1809-1884) originally published their anatomical drawings in five volumes (1836-1842). "This elaborate series of anatomical plates and accompanying descriptions ranks with the best nineteenth-century representations. ... Quain was an anatomist and teacher of some note whose Elements of descriptive and practical anatomy (1828) went through eleven editions. Wilson, who co-edited the second through the fifth volumes, was a dermatologist and philanthropist whose fame rests largely on the role he played in the demise of flogging in the British army." (Heirs 887). See also G-M 410, regarding Quain's 1828 book: "Among the most important of the English textbooks on anatomy. An eleventh edition was published in 1908-29."

\$850.

Pancoast's Quain, 1843





Pare, 1649

THE WORKES OF THAT FAMOUS CHIRURGION, AMBROSE PAREY, TRANSLATED OUT OF LATIN AND COMPARED WITH THE FRENCH BY THO. JOHNSON. WHERE UNTO ARE ADDED THREE TRACTATES OUT OF ADRIANUS SPIGELIUS OF THE VEINS, ARTERIES, & NERVES, WITH LARGE FIGURES. ALSO A TABLE OF THE BOOKES AND CHAPTERS. LONDON, 1649.

Folio in later half brown leather with marbled boards, and subsequent hinge/spine repairs. Author and title label on spine. Shelf wear: Scattered scuffs and scrapes. Corners bumped and split. New end papers. Red page edges. Library stamp on title page. Title page with two gutter stains from prior tape repair. Damp stain at head of gutter, nearly gone by pg 5, also in gutter at rear of book, from index through Spigelius. Mostly bright, though some leaves toned. Rear plates trimmed. Binding tight.

3 plates at the rear (Spigelius). We count 302 figures (though this number is a bit arbitrary as some may be one figure with multiple subjects, or multiple confluent figures).

New ffp, title, (20), 787, (8), title, (2), 32, 1 plate, 35-50, 2 plates (r/v), (1), blank, rfp.

Though Ambroise Pare was a surgeon, this book includes many chapters that range far afield from medicine and surgery, including (but not limited to) incubi and succubi, miner's

encounters with subterranean demons, poisons, embalming, Pare's journeys and/or voyages, discussions of why Pare refused to prescribe mummy dust, and copiously illustrated discussions of diverse and sundry animals and monsters. The more common topics of anatomy, physiology, wounds/trauma, diseases/pathology, surgical instruments, surgical/operative techniques, tumors, obstetrics, prescriptions/pharmaceuticals, and symptomatology are, of course, thoroughly incorporated into this work as well.

Pare (1510 - 1590) remains one the most famous surgeons in history. He was a contemporary of Andreas Vesalius. Spigelius was an anatomist in Padua who studied under Fabrici.

The anatomic figures in the anatomic portion of this book are largely lifted from Vesalius:

"The figures of Vesalius were copied and plagiarized from the beginning. Among the more shameless (was) Amboise Pare, who reproduced them without acknowledgement in 1551 and afterwards...." (Singer, 1925).

Pare, 1649



ON A PERSONAL NOTE:

I must add that this book really embodies almost all that is wonderful about collecting antiquarian books. It is in English so it is still readable for most Western eyes, yet that English is 17th century so it renders it slightly curious to most 21st century readers—and gives it an added veneer of antiquity. The topics contained in each chapter are fantastic and the plates are mythological and speculative. It includes journey narratives, and blends theology, science, and philosophy seamlessly. Its folio size also adds an air of authority to it as well. Honestly, I think the only content features that are typically sought among rare book collectors which are not contained in this work are maps and scenes.

The first French edition was 1575 (Garrison-Morton 5565) and the fifth, most complete, edition was 1598.

The first (1634) English edition was rendered from the 1582 Latin edition (supplemented by the French, as the title page indicates). We offer here the 1649 second English edition.

\$5000.



New Hypocrite give's no reason of it's long train, but that her faith is might be false, find it laid hid between the nerves, and that no wise man's sense was one thereby.

CHAP. XX.

Of the wonderful original, or breeding of sea creatures.

WE have read in Zoology, that a certain wood-man of Antiquity, when as he had in that circle, opened a leaden coffin, wherein a dead body lay, that was so chiefly featured, that she could not get in, and as he opened it, he was bitzen by a serpent, that laid there, with fo' venomous and deadly bite, that it had near to have cost him his life. Yet the original of this creature is not so prodigious as hee supposeth, for it is a usual thing for a Serpent to breed of anie putrefied carcass, but chiefly of man's.

Josephus writes, that in the time of Pope Marcell the fifth, there was a Sea-Serpent found enclosed in a vault, but called Marble, no chink appearing in such kind of solid stone, by this living creature might breathe.

Whilſt in my vine-yard, that is at Madon, I call'd certain hope fionce to be broken to pieces, a Toad was found in the midst of one of them. When as I much admired thereof, because there was no space wherein this creature could be generated, bred, or live; the same creature would need not to marvel thereof, for it was a common thing, and the best of fionce contained in place, moist and underground, and the celestial heat and moisture diffusing it fill over the whole mass of the world, shee matter may be animated for the generation of these creatures.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the monstrous nature of sea marine things, and other living creatures.

THE last mentioned creature were wonderful in their original, or rather in their growth: but these which follow, though they be not wonderful of themselves, as those that consist of their own proper nature, and that working well and active an ordinary manner; yet they are wonderful to us, or rather monstrous, for that they are not very familiar to us. For the rattle and variety of bodies, is in ſome ſort monstrous. Of this sort there are many, especially in the Sea, whose face corners and respicacles are not pervious to sun, as Tritons, which fourthly middle upwards are reported to have the shape of men. And like Tritons, Nereids or Mermaids, who (according to Pliny) have the faces of women, and scalle bodies; yet, where as they have the shape of man; neither yet can the accustomed constitution and complexion of the female sex be here, for as we lately said, they consist of their own proper nature.

When Arose was President of Egypt, and walked on the banks of Nile, hee saw a Sea-monster in the shape of a man, coming forth of the waters: his shape was full like to a man even to the middle, with his countenance composed to gravity, his hair yellow, yet intermixed with ſome gray; his stomach bonie, his arms orderly made and jointed, his other parts equal in shape or countenance to a woman, as appeared by her face; her long hair, and feet beareth both these monsters continued to long above water, that any one might view them verie well.

The effects of the Triton and Siren of Nilus.



In our times, which is said to be in Norway was a monster taken in a competition, as the which as usually is first experimentally termed a Monk by reason of the shape which you may see here for faith. The figure of a fish resembling a Monk. The figure of a fish in the habit or shape of a Bishop.

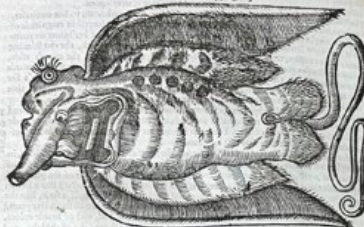


Ann. Dom. 1544. there was seen a Sea-monster in the Baltic of a Bishop, covered over with scalls: Ronsbiller, and Geſner have described it. Geſner profitfully that hee received from Jeron Calaneo this monster, having the head of a Bee, the feet and hands of his Eye.



Not long before the death of Pope Paul the third, in the mouth of the Tyberene Sea, a monster was taken, & professed to be the creature of this kind: it was in shape a Lion, but all scalled and the voice was like a man's voice. It was brought to Rome to the great admiration of all men, but it lived not long there, being delicate of it's own natural place and nourishment, as it is reported by Philip Forsyth.

The figure of a monstrous flying Fish.



There are fo' many and different sorts of shells to be found in the Sea, that it may be truly said, that Nature, the hand-maid of the Almighty, diſpoſeth it fill in the furnishing of them. In so great diversity I have chiefly made choice of three to treat of here, as those that are worthy of the greatest admiration. In these I shall certain little fishes, as usually in their shells, which Aristotle calls Caracis, and hee afterwards them to be the common composition of the crust and shell fishes, as those which in their faces or kinds are like to Lobsters, & by called in and use to be bred without shells; but as they creep into shells, and there inhabit, they are like more Crabs, to shell fishes. It is one of these that is termed the Hermit. Hee hath two forklike long Leathern, Shells, and fish like. The description of the Hermit is this: Hee is a third being better, the which her usefulness in going. The female laid eggs, which hang forth at her back part as if they were put upon a thread, being joined together by certain little membranes. Lastly, in the opinion of Pliny, the Caracis or small Crab-shell is born naked choice of a fit one, and when as grown bigger, shee cannot be contained or dwell any longer therein, or if being illuminated with a natural desire of copulation, shee removeth into a more capacious and convenient one. These little Caracis-fishes oftentimes fight together for their habitations, and the stronger carry's away the empty shell, or maketh the weaker to quit possession: Now the shell is either of a Nerite, or Testa, and oftentimes of a small Purple quite pollution: Now the shell is either of a Nerite, or Testa, and oftentimes of a small Purple quite pollution, then the Caracis is about three feet, and grown, and then look's a more capacious one, as Aristotle saith in the formerly-cited place.

The effects of the empty shell, whereas the Caracis is in it.

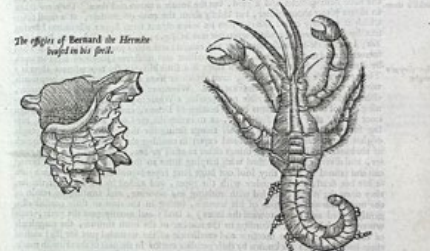


Some think that this Hermit and the Hermit is that kind of Caracis which is by Pliny termed Pannaris; but in truth the Pannaris is not a kind of Caracis, or Crab-shell, but of a Hermit Crab. Now in Aristotle there is much difference between Caracis and Cancer parvus, or little Crab. Now in Aristotle there is much difference between Caracis and Cancer parvus, or little Crab. Now in Aristotle there is much difference between Caracis and Cancer parvus, or little Crab.

about being of the kind of dwarf-Crabs, it never grows big, neither dwells it in empty shells. Now the Pannaris, or Pin is a kind of shell-fish, it breeds in middle places, and is always open, neither is it at any time without a companion, which they therefore call the mate. Now the Pannaris, or Pin is a kind of shell-fish, it breeds in middle places, and is always open, neither is it at any time without a companion, which they therefore call the mate.

But that which by these authors is attributed to the dwarf-Crabs, the same by others is attributed to the little Hermit. Now the Pannaris (with her) opening her two large shells, enters the water into confederate with the little hermit for getting of food, & therefore when little fishes descend into her by getting of food, then the Pannaris, subsisting by the dwarf-Crabs biting her, shee's her shell about two white crannies get their livings together. But Pannaris seem's to make the Pannaris to be the Pannaris, in that work of his, whereas hee inquirish whether the crabs of Water or Land-shell be the greater.

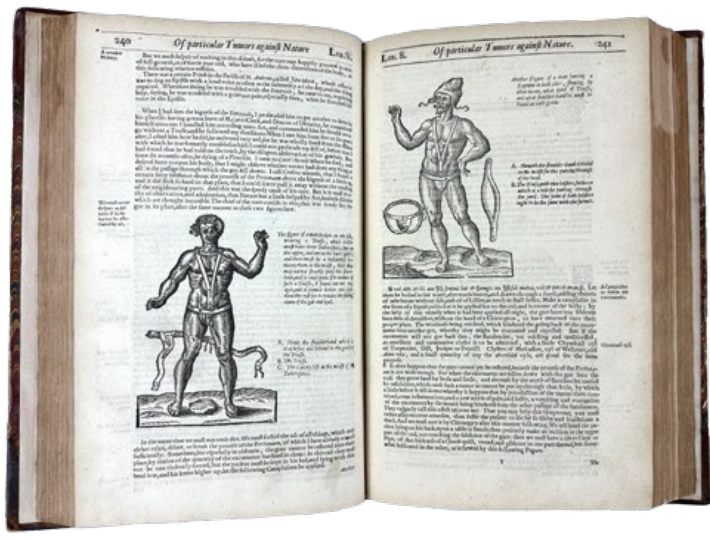
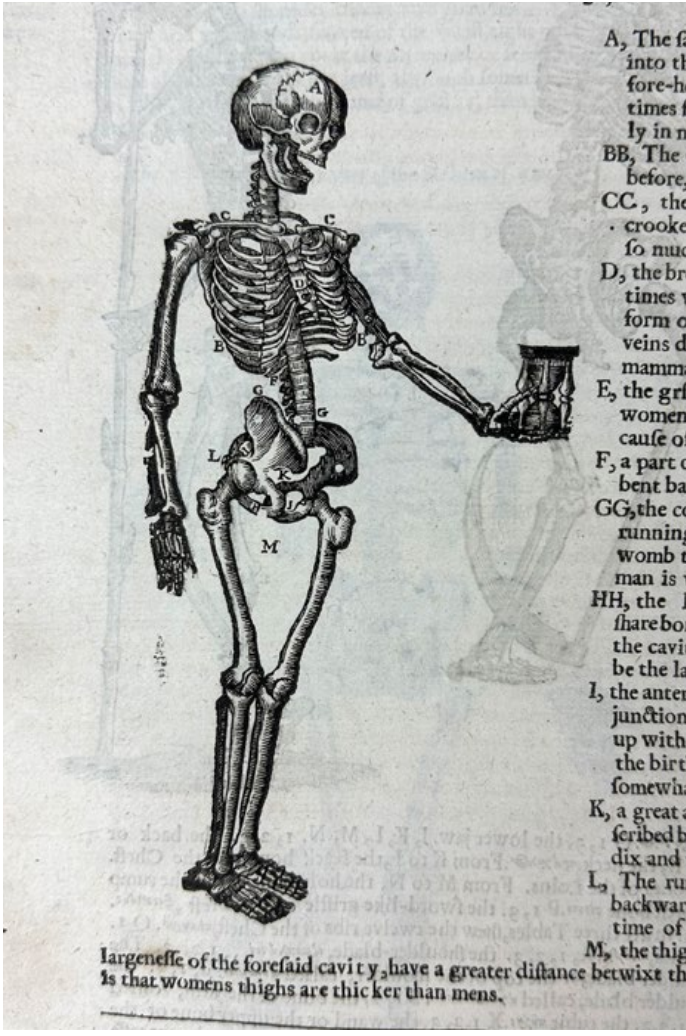
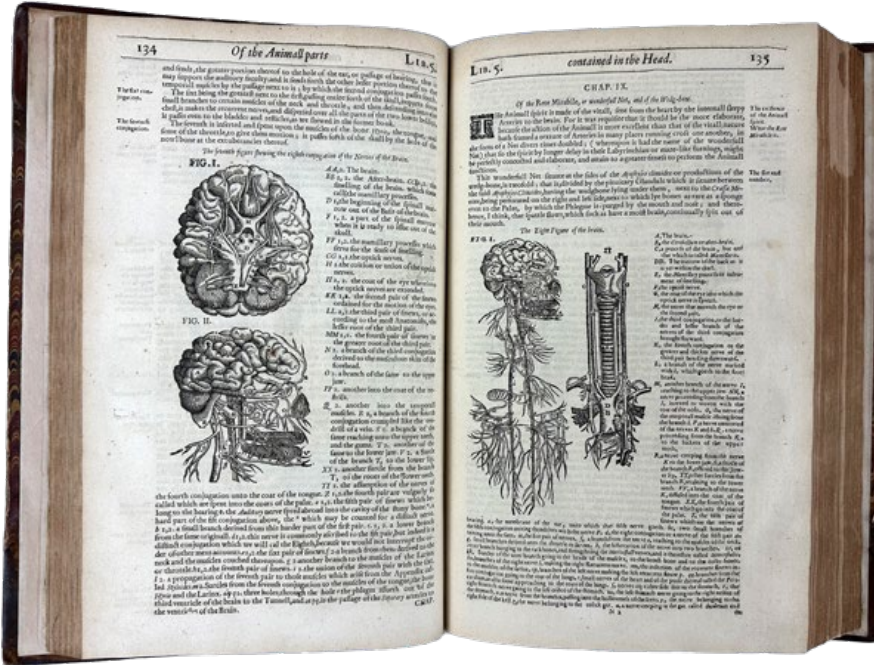
The figure of him out of his shell.



But amongst the most miscellaneous fishes may fitly be placed the Nautilus, or Saller, of whom Aristotle says (It is thought to be a kind of Pulpa) it comes with the face upwards to the top of the sea, sailing it full by little and little, that calling forth all the water by a pipe, as if it had a Pump, it easily float's; then putting back the two fish tentacles or arms, it extend's between them a membrane of wood-like consistence or thickness, which gathering the like as a sail, and free sailing with the rest of her sense, shee putteth her self with her tail in the middle, as a rudder. Thus her sail's along in imitation of Pinnaces, and it sail's with slight her, shee perfectly takes in water, and sink's her self.

The shape of Nautilus, or Saller-fish.

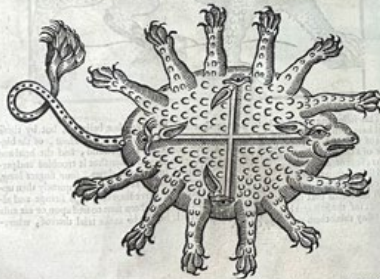




The figure of the beast called Hain.



I have taken this following monster out of Leo's African historie; it is verie deformed being round after the manner of a Tortoise, two yellow lines crossing each other at right angles, divide his back, & every end of which he hath one eye, and also one ear, so that such a creature may see on every side with his four eyes, also hear by his six maile ears; yet hath hee but one mouth, and one bellie to contain his meat, but his round bodie is encompassed with manie feet, by whose help hee can goe any waie hee pleaseth without turning of his bodie, Blood as good as his tail is something long and verie hairie at the end. The inhabitants affirme, that his blood is more effectuall in healing of wounds then anye balsom.



It is strange that the Rhinoceros should be a horned creature to the Elephants; wherefore hee when his horns, which grow upon his nose, upon the rocks, and so prepare himself for fight, wherein hee chiefly afflicts the bellie, as that which hee knowes to be the softest: hee is as long as an Elephants, but his legs are much shorter, hee is of the color of box, yet somewhat spotted. Pempje was the first, that showed one at Rome.

Fig. 134-2

76



N n 3

76

The figure of an Elephant.



Woc

Wee have read in Thore, that in Florida there are great Bulls, called in that countrey Tom, which are of a monstrous bignesse, they have horns of a foot long, a bunch on their back like a Camel, their hair long and yellow, the tail of a Lion; there is force in this creature more force or violence, for it can never be tamed, unless it be taken from the dam. The Salvages use their hides against the cock, and their horns as an Antidote against poison. The same author affirmeth that whilst hee sailed in the red sea, hee saw a monster in the hands of certain Indian merchants, which in the bignesse and shape of his limbs was as big as a Tiger, yet had the face of a man, but a verie big nose; besides, his face was unlike a Tiger, yet had the feet of a Tiger, hee had no tail, hee was of a dus color: to conclude, hee had a cat's face, and like it resembled a man, but in the blackish and curled hair, a Mouse: for the other parts they were like a Tiger; they called it Thasch.

The figure of a beast called Thasch.

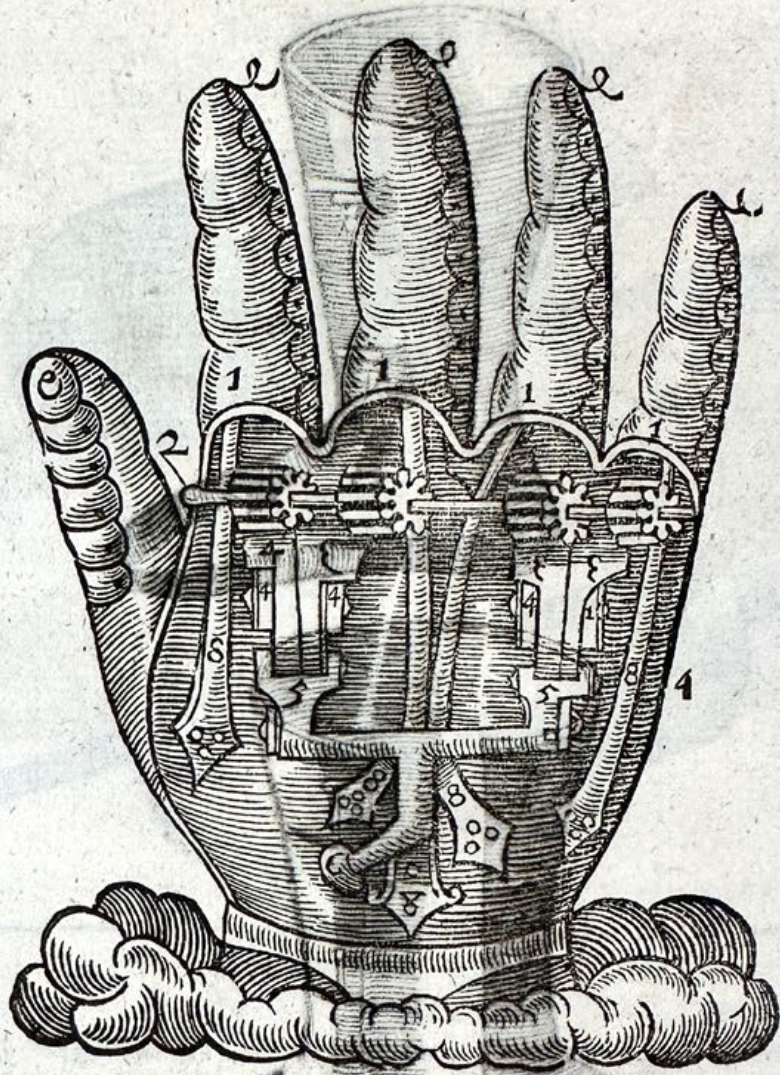


This following monster is so strange that it will scarce be believed, but by those that have seen it: it is bred in America, and by the Salvages called Huar, of the bignesse of a Mole, with a great bellie, almost touching the ground, and the head and face of a child; being taken, it moans and fight like to a man that is troubled and perplexed; it is of an all-color, hath the feet divided into three claws, four fingers long, and sharper then those of a Lion; it climb's trees, and like a mouse it frequently then upon the ground, the tail is no longer then the breadth of three fingers. It is strange and almost monstrous that these kinde of creatures have never been seen to feed upon or eat any thing, for the Salvages have kept them long in their houses to make trial thereof, wherefore they think them to live by the air.

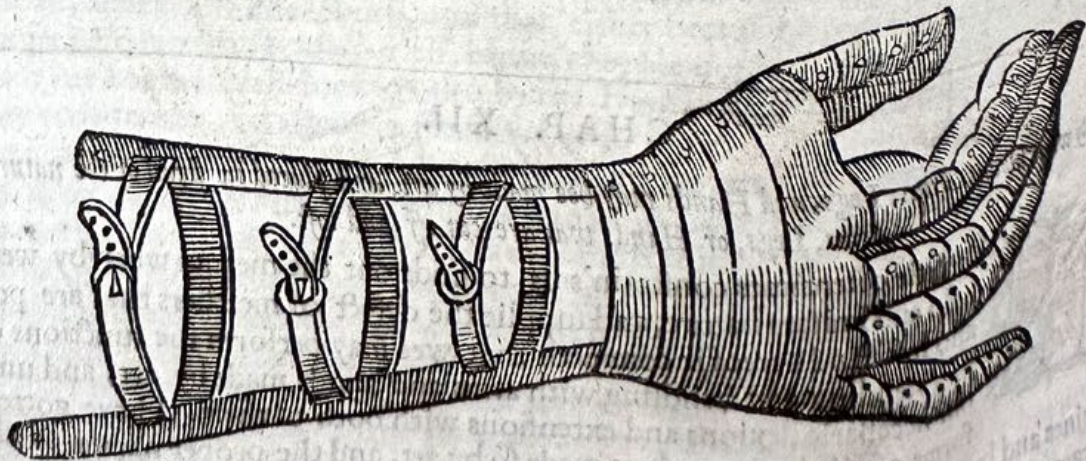
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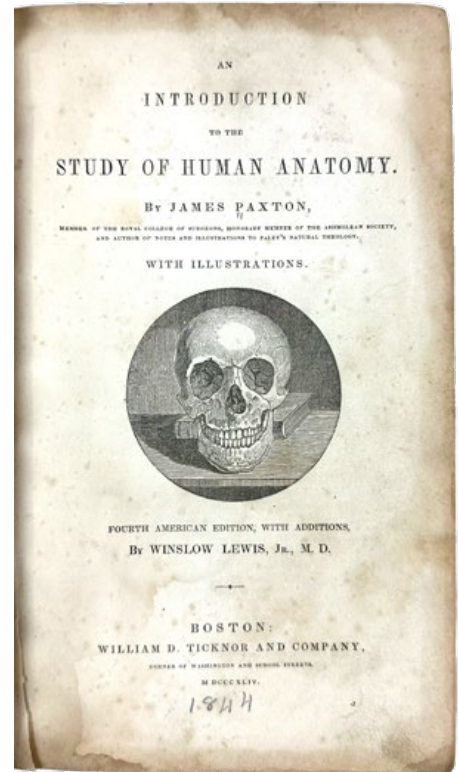
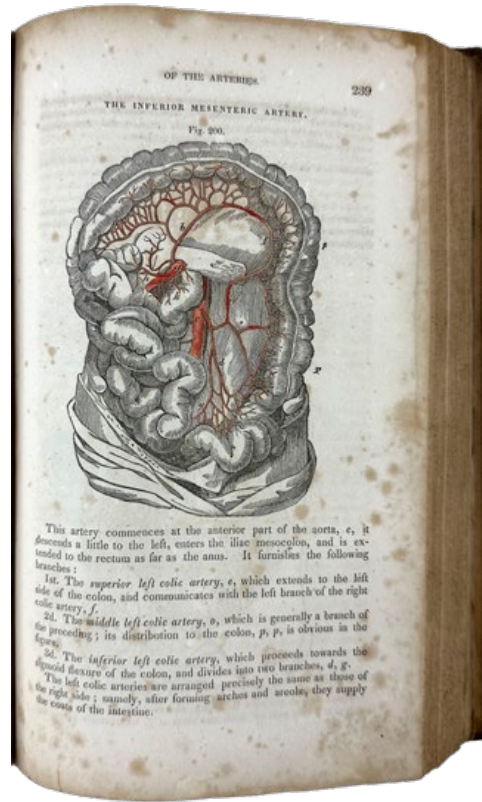
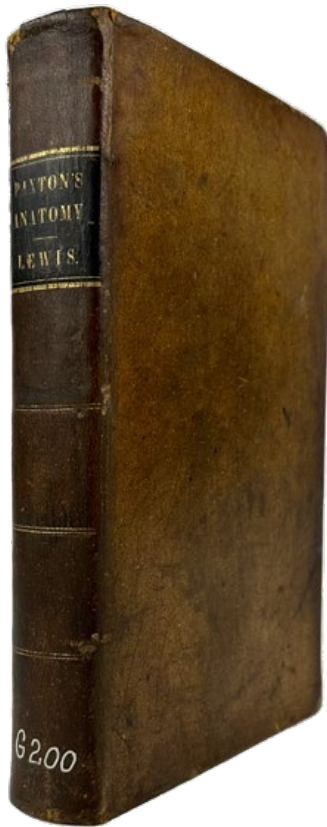
76

The form of an Hand made artificially of iron.



This figure following sheweth the back side of an Hand artificially made, and so that it may bee tied to the arm or sleev.





Paxton, 1844

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HUMAN ANATOMY. BY JAMES PAXTON, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, AND AUTHOR OF NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS TO PALEY'S NATURAL THEOLOGY. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. FOURTH AMERICAN EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS, BY WINSLOW LEWIS, JR. M.D. BOSTON: WILLIAM D. TICKNOR AND COMPANY, CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND SCHOOL STREETS. 1844.

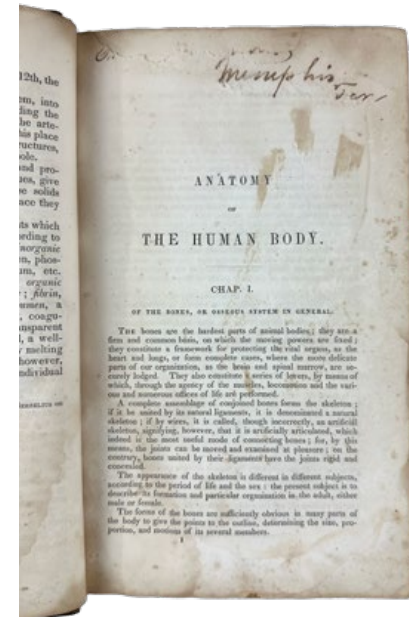
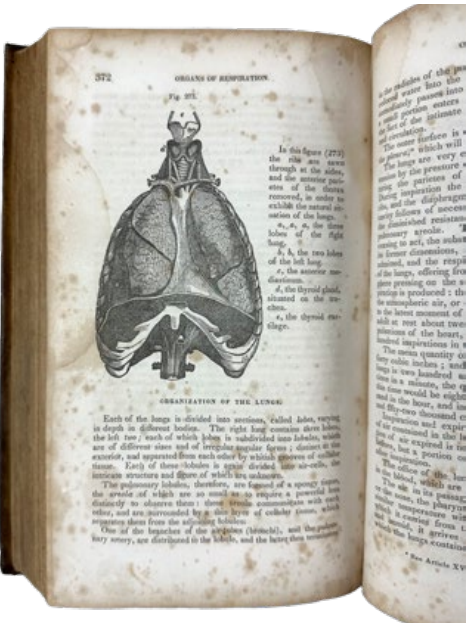
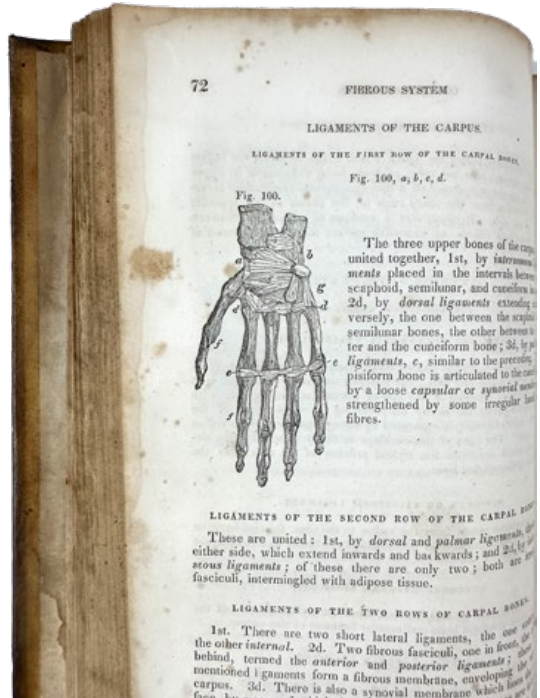
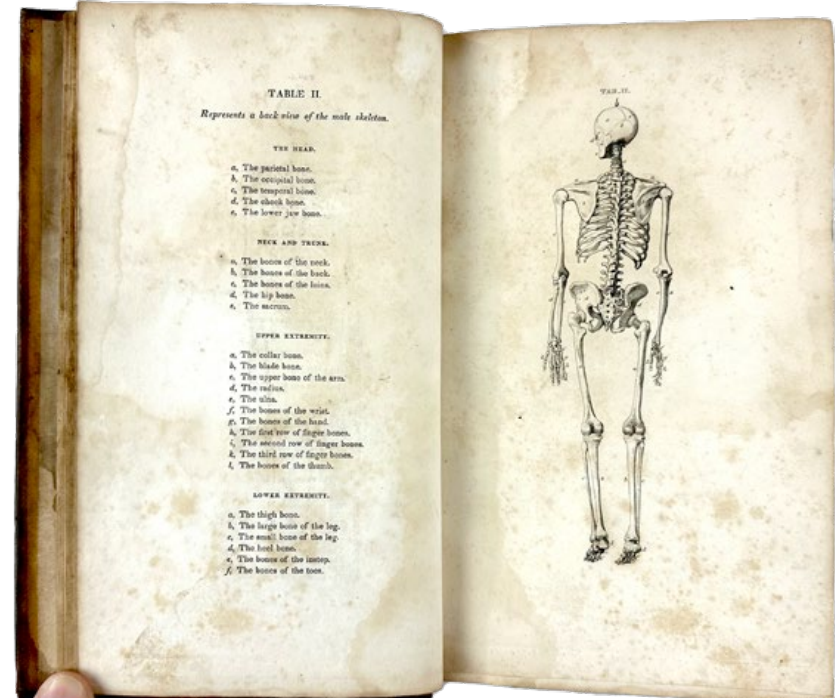
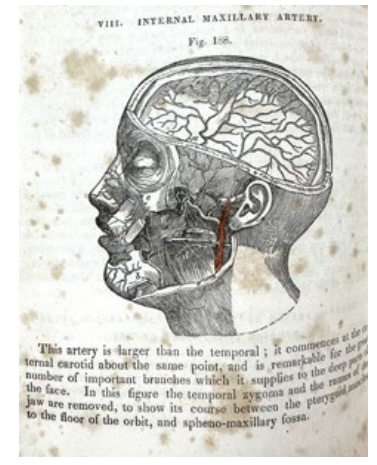
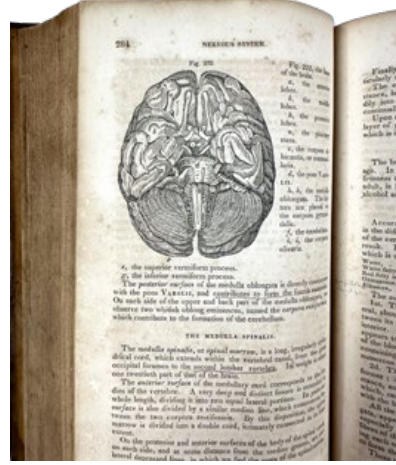
Octavo in original full brown leather with black title label on spine. One to two inch cracks at heads of front and rear hinges. Library number penned on tail of spine. Corners bumped and chipped. Interior hinges cracking. Institutional library book plate and other artifacts inside. Ffep wanting. Variably toned, foxed, and stained (particularly in gutter near rear of text). Copious underlining. Early pencil anatomy and pathology sketches on rear blanks. 19th century owner's name mostly torn out from top of page 1. Black and white plates and partially colored in text figures. Binding tight.

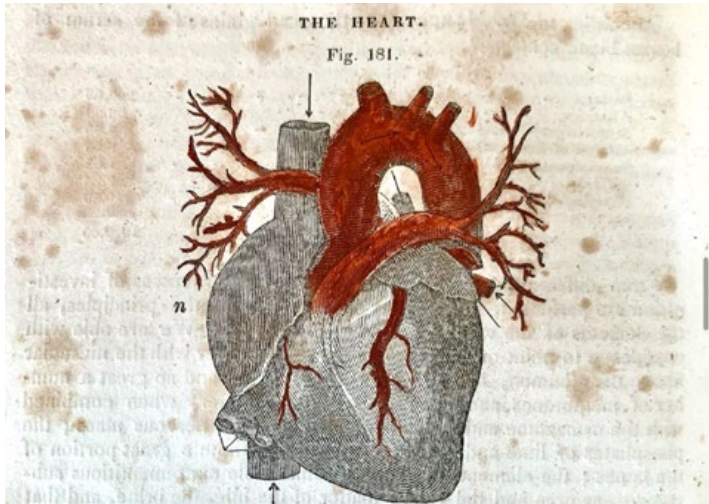
Title - xxiv, 447, blank, rfep.

A good example of a single-volume anatomy textbooks which predate Gray's of 1858, both in content and organization. The chief merit of this work, according to the prefatory material, is its integration of textual descriptions and illustrations. This contrasts with larger and earlier anatomy textbooks which required much page turning or opening separate volumes to correlate text to plates. Subsequent texts (Wilson, Gray, Morris, to name a few) faithfully followed this improved organization boasted in Paxton.

James Paxton (1786-1860) was an army surgeon then general practitioner. He published books on anatomy as well as published articles on health, diseases of the blood and the stomach, and edited a work on natural theology (DNB).

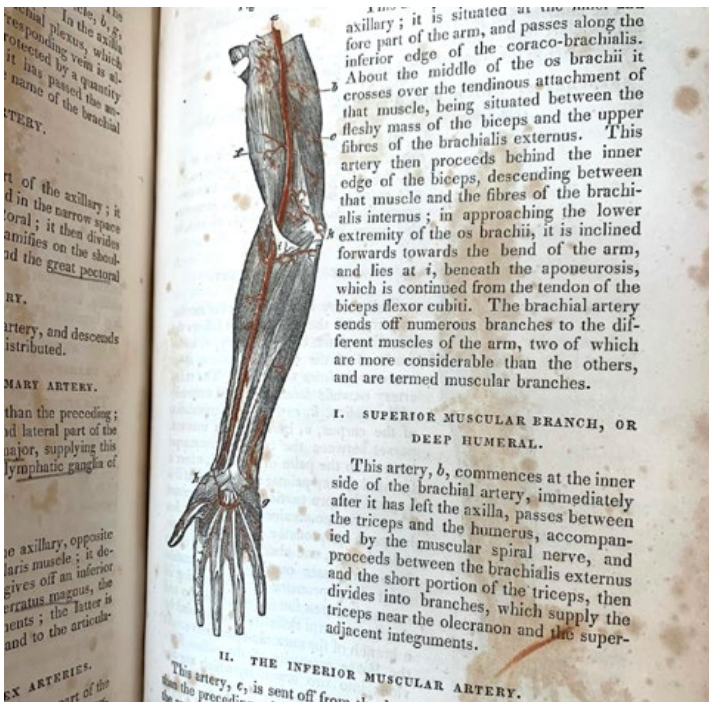
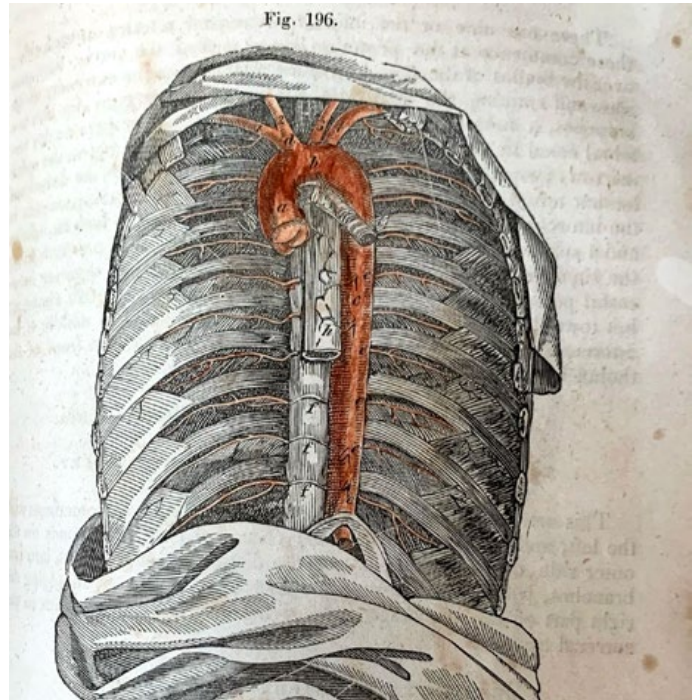
\$175.





The heart is a hollow muscular organ : its form is annexed. It is inclined forwards, downwards, and outwards, and from right to left ; its general connexions have been pointed out in describing the pericardium. The position of the heart somewhat changes as it follows the motions of the diaphragm in breathing, and its weight draws it in different directions according to the inclination of the body.

The anterior surface is turned a little upwards, and presents in its middle a groove passing from left to right, obliquely down-



axillary ; it is situated at the inferior edge of the coraco-brachialis. About the middle of the tendinous attachment of that muscle, being situated between the fleshy mass of the biceps and the upper fibres of the brachialis externus. This artery then proceeds behind the inner edge of the biceps, descending between that muscle and the fibres of the brachialis internus ; in approaching the lower extremity of the os brachii, it is inclined forwards towards the bend of the arm, and lies at *i*, beneath the aponeurosis, which is continued from the tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti. The brachial artery sends off numerous branches to the different muscles of the arm, two of which are more considerable than the others, and are termed muscular branches.

I. SUPERIOR MUSCULAR BRANCH, OR DEEP HUMERAL.

This artery, *b*, commences at the inner side of the brachial artery, immediately after it has left the axilla, passes between the triceps and the humerus, accompanied by the muscular spiral nerve, and proceeds between the brachialis externus and the short portion of the triceps, then divides into branches, which supply the triceps near the olecranon and the superadjacent integuments.

II. THE INFERIOR MUSCULAR ARTERY.

This artery, *c*, is sent off from the preceding.

In the axilla, the corresponding vein is situated in a quantity of the name of the brachial artery.

of the axillary ; it is in the narrow space lateral ; it then divides and ramifies on the shoulder and the great pectoral artery.

and descends distributed.

MARY ARTERY.

than the preceding ; and lateral part of the major, supplying this lymphatic ganglia of

the axillary, opposite the triceps muscle ; it derives off an inferior branch, the serratus magnus, the latter is sent to the articulation.

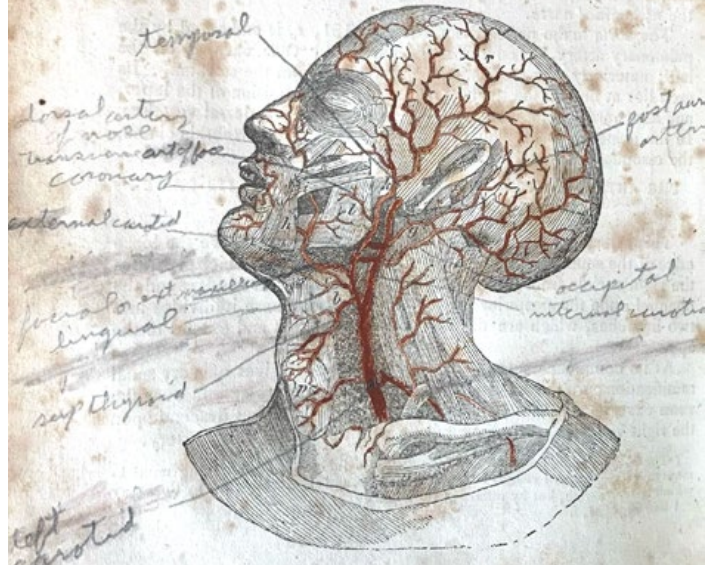
EX ARTERIES.

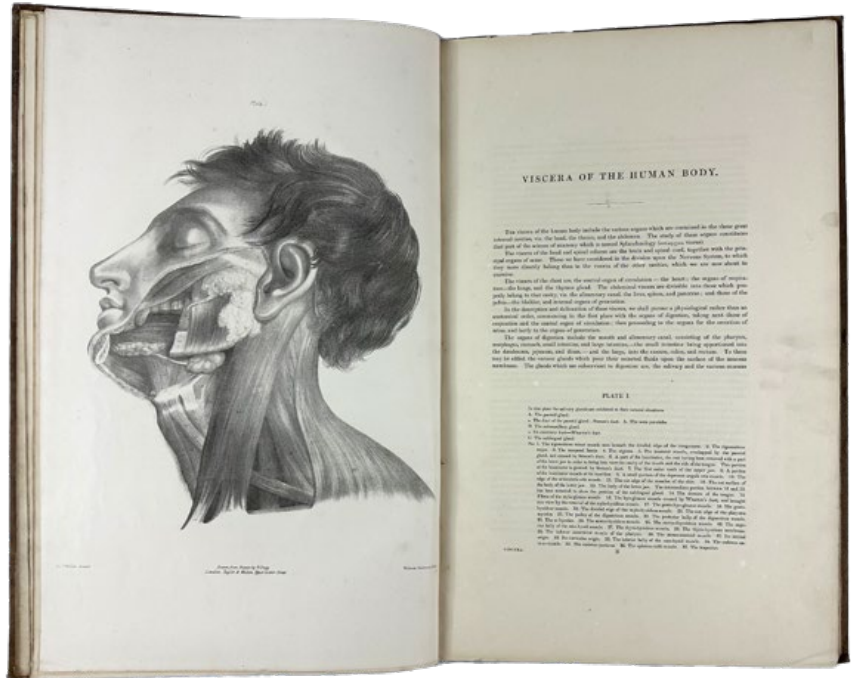
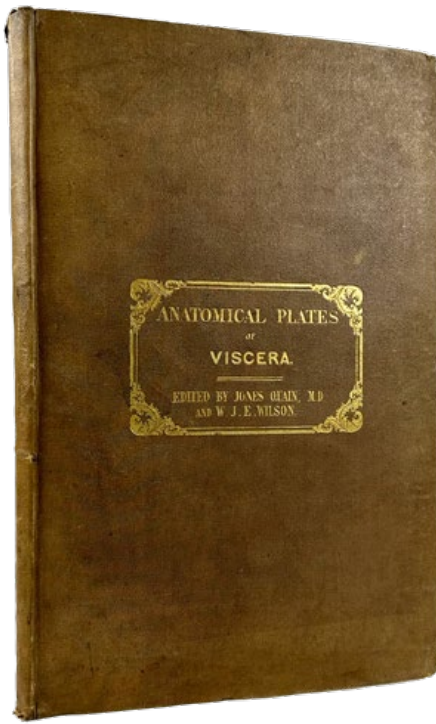
part of the

This artery ascends obliquely to the right, on the side of the trachea, and after the course of an inch divides into two trunks, of which the one is the right carotid, the other the right subclavian artery.

PRIMITIVE CAROTID ARTERIES.

Fig. 187.





Quain, 1840

THE VISCERA OF THE HUMAN BODY; INCLUDING THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION, RESPIRATION, SECRETION, AND EXCRETION; IN A SERIES OF PLATES, WITH REFERENCE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL COMMENTS. EDITED BY JONES QUAIN, M.D AND W. J. ERASMUS WILSON. LONDON: PRINTED FOR TAYLOR AND WALTON, BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, UPPER GOWER-STREET. 1840.

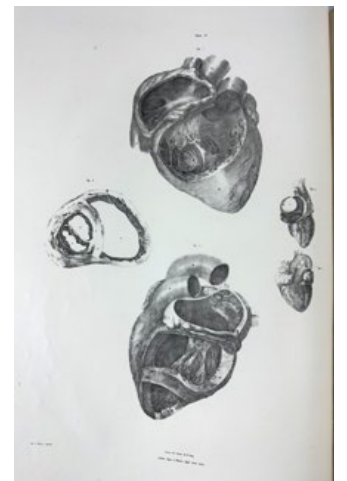
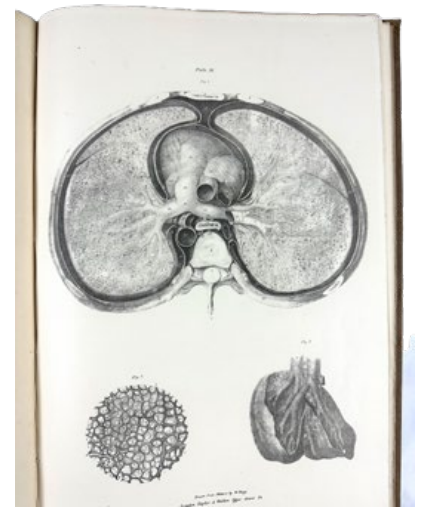
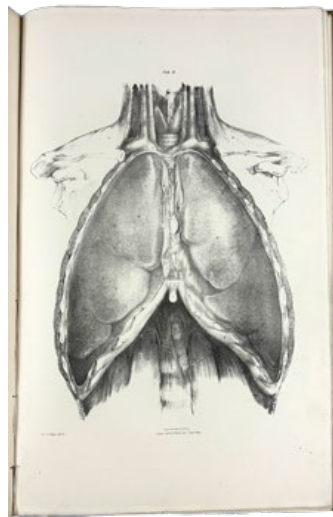
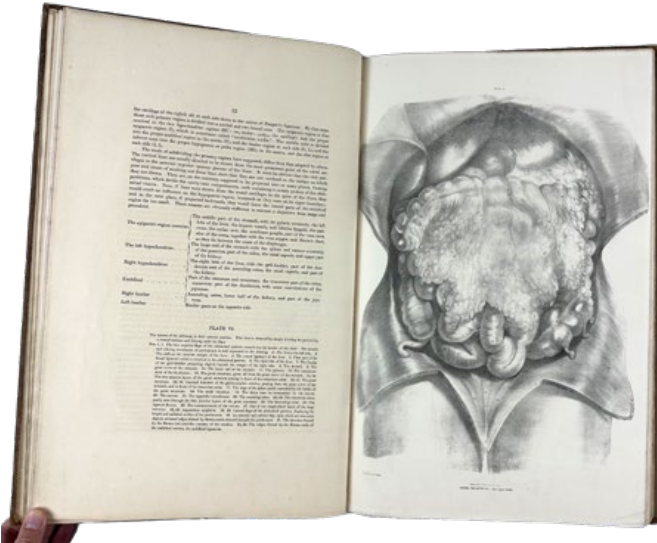
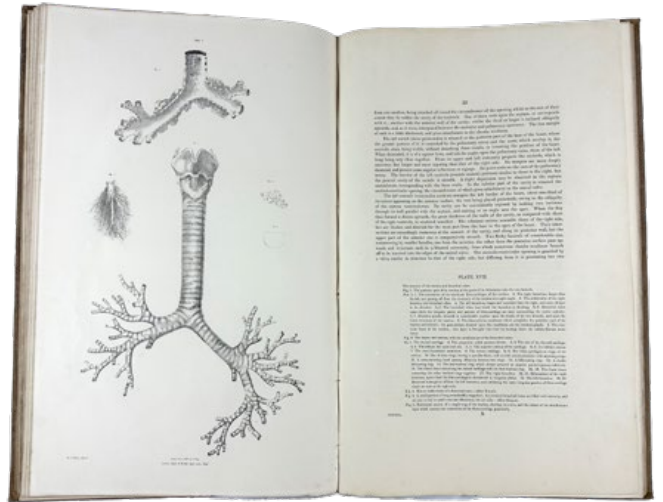
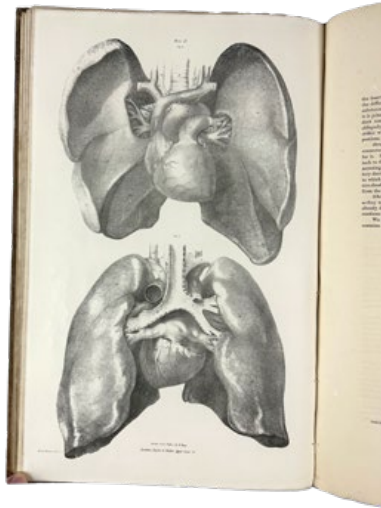
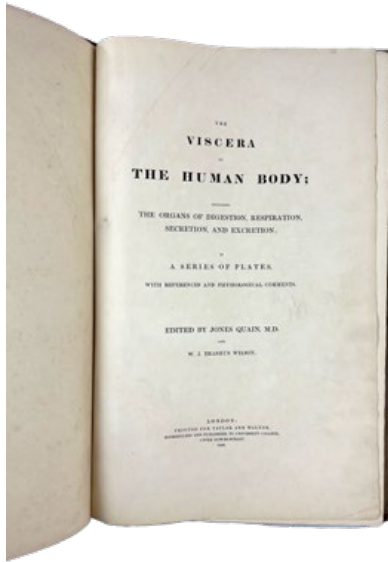
Original brown cloth-bound folio with gold text and border on front board. A few small tears on edges of spine, mostly at head and tail. Slightly sunned. End papers slightly toned. Plate 30 lacking. Margins ample. Clean, bright, and tight throughout with only mild occasional creases at corners and very rare foxing.

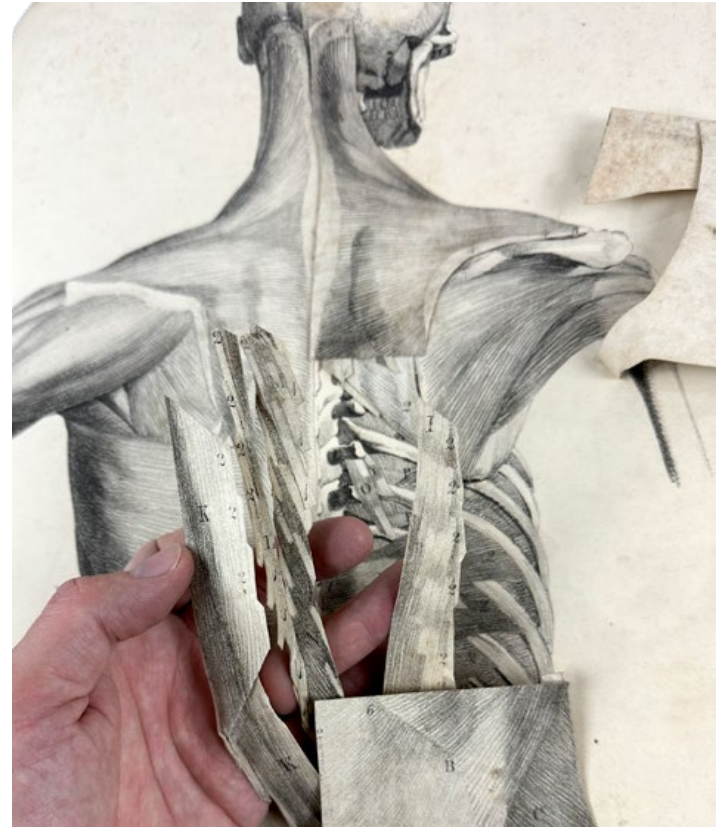
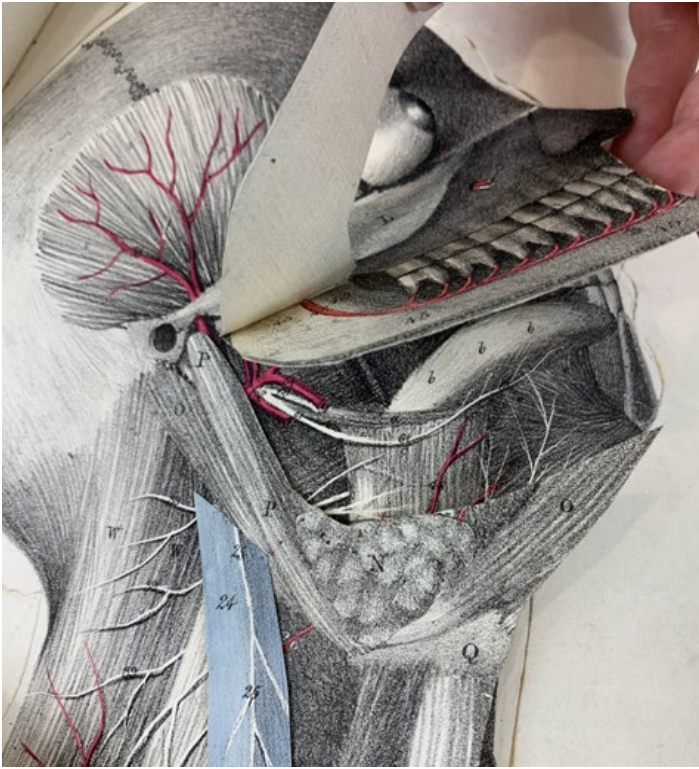
Ffep, title, advert, P11, 1-4, P12-3, 5-8, P14-5, 9-12, P16-7, 13-16, P18-9, 17-20, P110-11, 21-24, P12-13, 25-28, P114-15, 29-32, P116-17, 33-36, P118-19, 37-40, P120-21, 41-44, P122-23, 45-48, P124-25, 49-52, P126-27, 53-56, P128-29, 57-60, P131, 61-64, P132, index (65-67), rfep.

Jones Quain (1796-1865), along with Erasmus Wilson (1809-1884) originally published their anatomical drawings in five volumes (1836-1842). "This elaborate series of anatomical plates and accompanying descriptions ranks with the best nineteenth-century representations. ... Quain was an anatomist and teacher of some note whose Elements of descriptive and practical anatomy (1828) went through eleven editions. Wilson, who co-edited the second through the fifth volumes, was a dermatologist and philanthropist whose fame rests largely on the role he played in the demise of flogging in the British army." (Heirs 887). See also G-M 410, regarding Quain's 1828 book: "Among the most important of the English textbooks on anatomy. An eleventh edition was published in 1908-29."

\$900.

Quain, 1840





Tuson, 1825 & 1828

MYOLOGY, ILLUSTRATED BY PLATES. IN FOUR PARTS. PART I. MUSCLES OF THE ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR PART OF THE THIGH, LEG, AND FOOT. PART II. MUSCLES OF THE ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR PART OF THE ARM AND HAND. PART III. MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN AND BACK. PART IV. MUSCLES OF THE FACE AND EYE, ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR PART OF THE NECK, WITH THE MUSCLES OF THE PERINEUM, COMPLETING THE WHOLE OF THE MUSCLES OF HUMAN BODY. BY EDWARD WILLIAM TUSON, HOUSE SURGEON TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. LONDON: PUBLISHED BY CALLOW AND WILSON, MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS, 16 PRINCES STREET, SOHO. 1825

with:

A SUPPLEMENT TO MYOLOGY; CONTAINING THE ARTERIES, VEINS, NERVES, AND LYMPHATICS OF THE HUMAN BODY, THE ABDOMINAL & THORACIC VISCERA, THE EAR AND EYE, THE BRAIN, AND THE GRAVID UTERUS, WITH THE FOETAL CIRCULATION. BY EDWARD WILLIAM TUSON, LECTURER ON ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON, &C. &C. LONDON: PUBLISHED BY CALLOW AND WILSON, MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS, 16, PRINCES STREET, SOHO. 1828.

Myology:

Brown quarter leather with mottled paper over boards. Faded red title label with gold text and raised bands on spine. Reduced facsimile of title page on center of front board. Corners bumped. New end papers. Library stamp on title and preface. Some mild toning and foxing. A few stray pencil lines (probably from being employed to lift the flaps), a few aberrant creases and small marginal tears on some of the flaps, but all still attached.

New ffp, title, preface, dedication leaf (to J.C. Carpue), dedication leaf (to Middlesex hospital), 8 plates with 8 corresponding pages of textual explanations, new rfp

Supplement:

Brown quarter leather with marbled paper over boards. Title plate and stamped date on spine. New end papers. Paper repairs to margins of title page. Stamped Glasgow University Library at bottom of title page. Irregular dark stain on blank verso of plate nine (possibly old mildew, not affecting plate). Some mild foxing and toning but otherwise clean, bright, and tight throughout. All flaps intact. Plate 2 folding.

Plates 1, 5, 7, and 8 printed on verso. All others on recto. Nine anatomic plates, in colors, with elaborately layered flaps to expose successively deeper anatomic structures.

New ffp, title, dedication leaf (to the Royal College of Surgeons), 9 plates with 9 corresponding pages of textual explanations, new rfp.



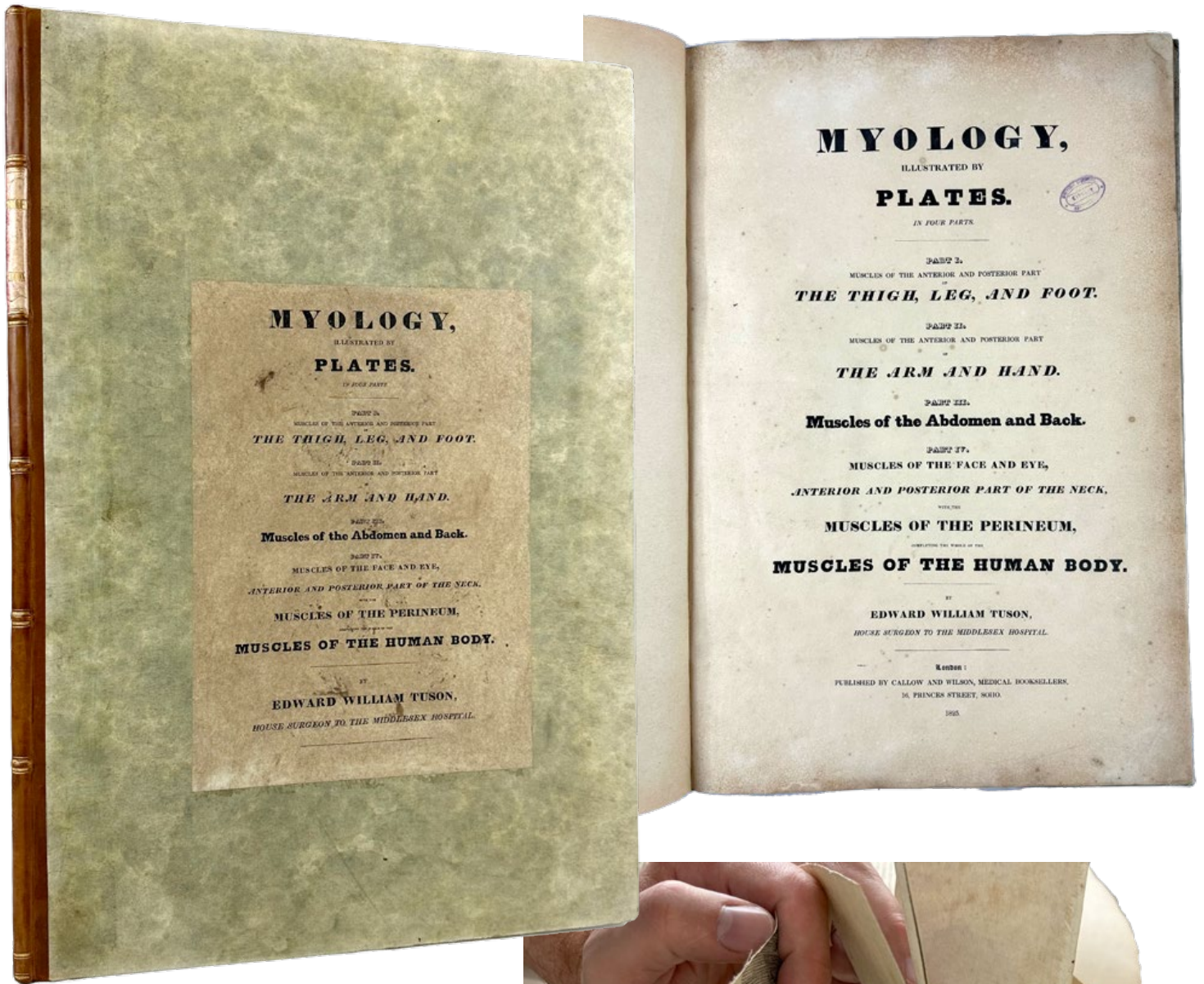
Each measures approximately: 21 ¼ x 14 ¾ x ¾ inches.

Heirs 913 is the 2nd edition of Tuson's Myology: "Edward William Tuson (1802 - 1865). Myology. 2nd ed.

London: Callow and Wilson, 1828. [2] 8 ll., 8 col plates. 53.8 cm. This unusual teaching atlas by English anatomist, Tuson, depicts the somatic musculature in colored lithographs, printed on flaps and mounted in layers on figures of the skeleton. It is unusual to find the moving parts intact and preserved. Choulant-Frank p. 234: Cushing T196"

\$4500 for the pair.

Tuson, Myology 1825



To J. C. CARPUE, Esq. F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,

I cannot offer my first public address to pass, without expressing my gratitude to you for the many obligations I am under. My pursuits in anatomical knowledge were indebted to your principles and trained by your care. The merits or disadvantages of this Work, will, I know, in your hands, receive an impartial judgment; for no man is more zealous in encouraging the true, or animating the student. Permit me again to acknowledge how highly I am indebted to you for the advantages I have received from your valuable instructions, which enabled me to complete the following Plates, and join with all who have participated in the benefit of your unswerving exertions, by never-ceasing well wishes, and

Here the honour is remain,

DEAR SIR,

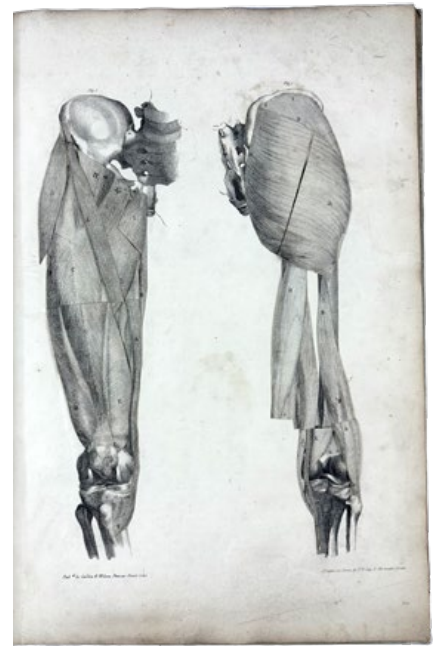
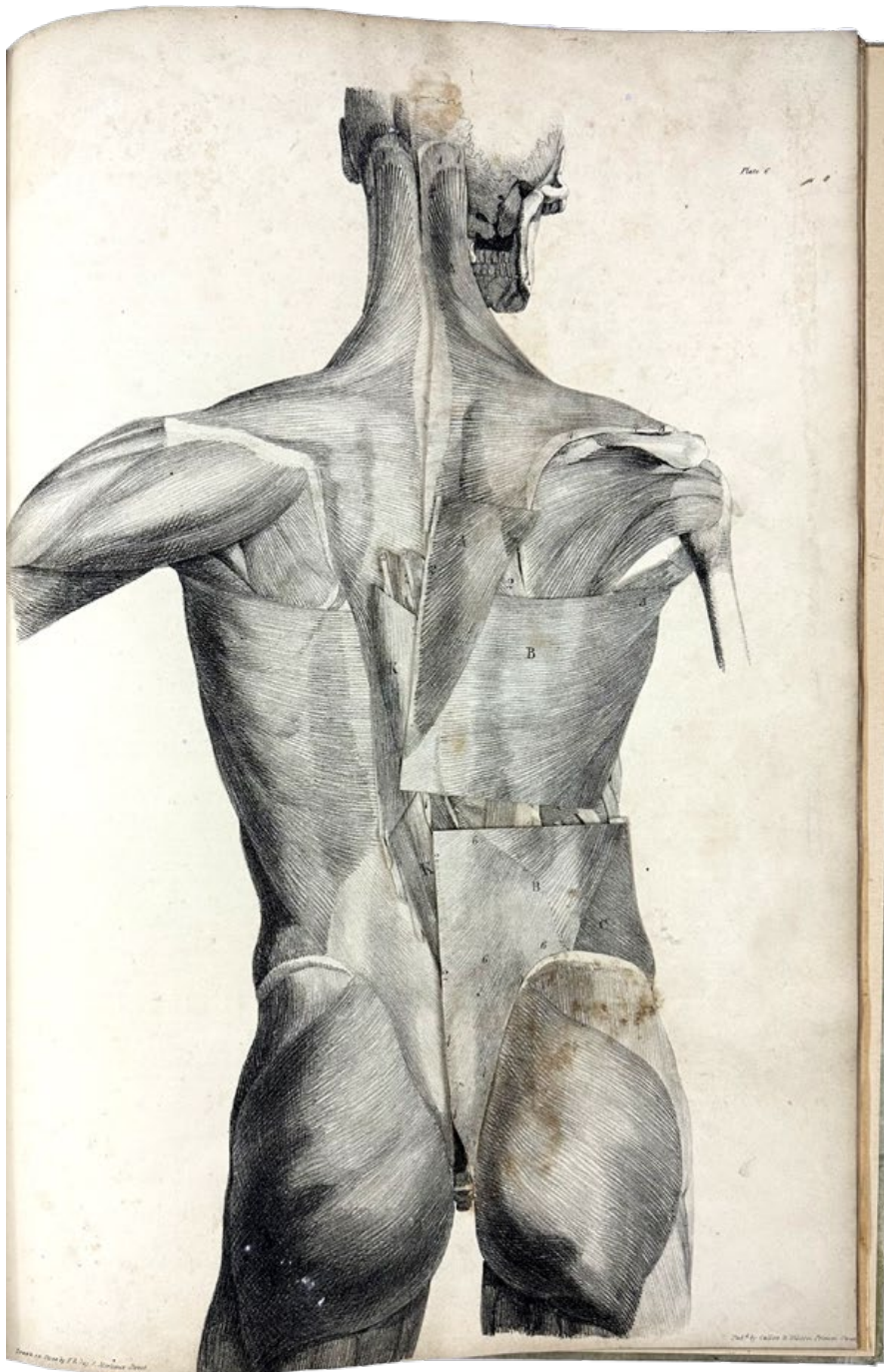
Your ever devoted Servant,

EDWARD WILLIAM TUSON.

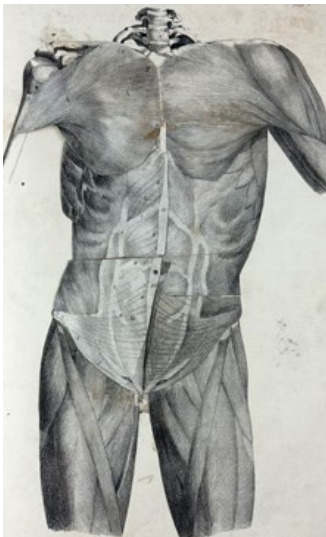
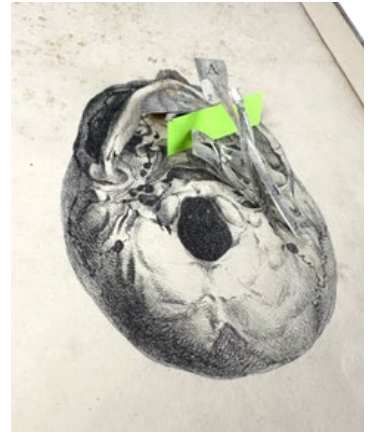
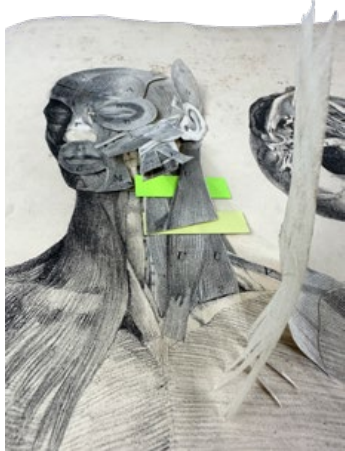
Milliers Houpic
No. 7, 1825.



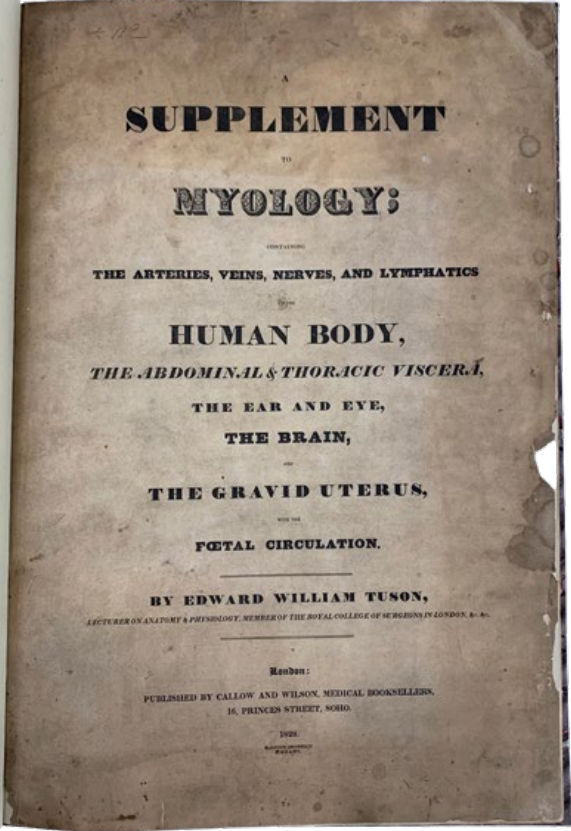
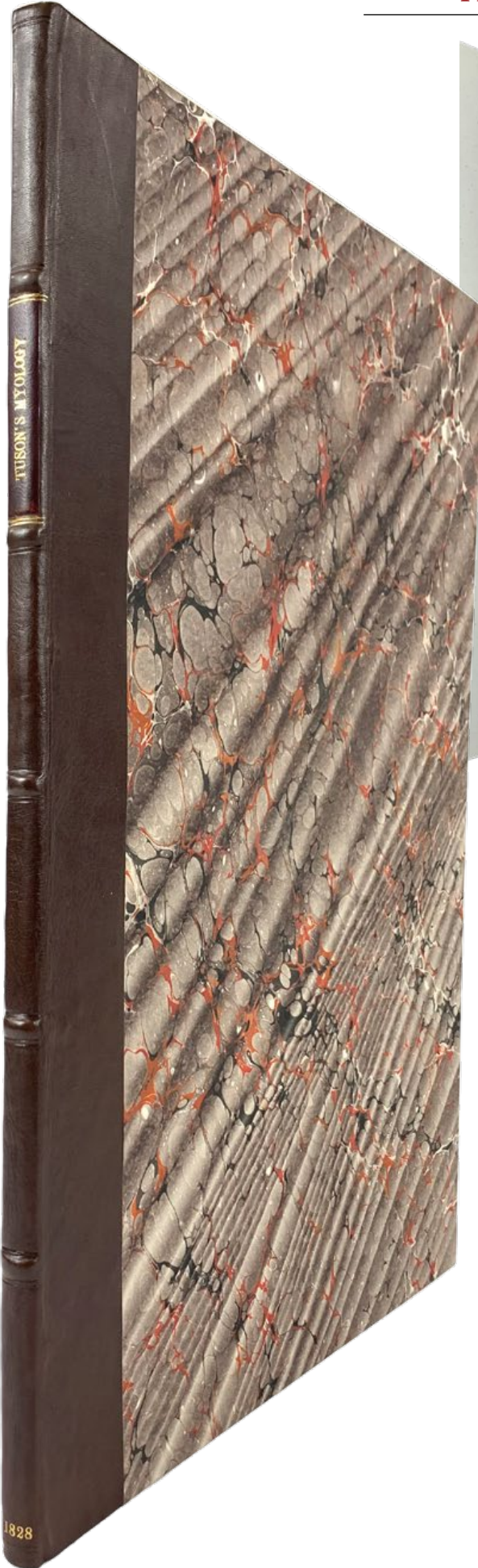
Tuson, Myology 1825



Tuson, Myology 1825

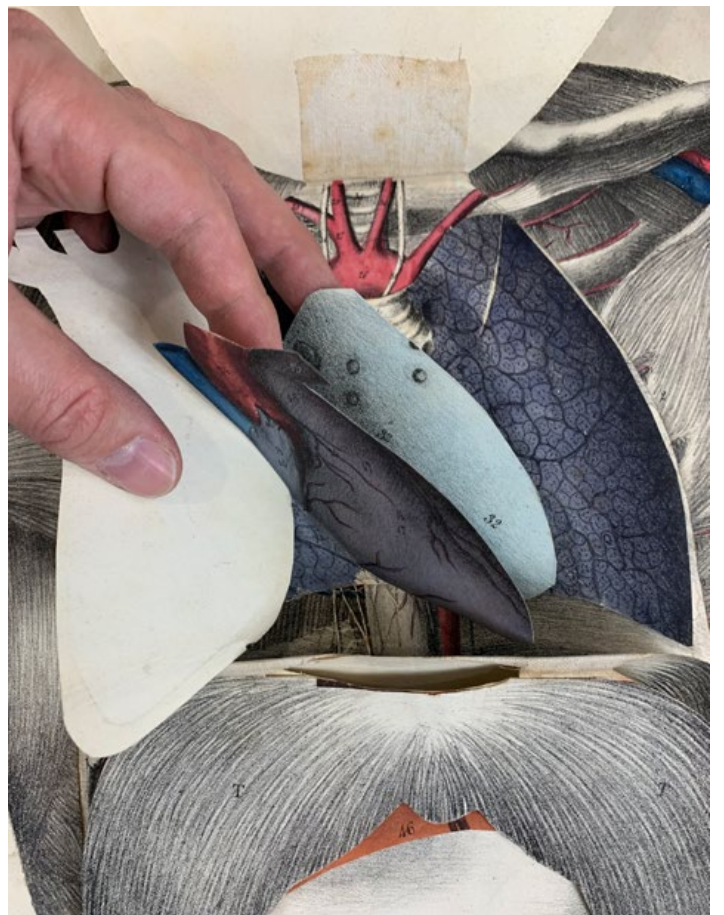
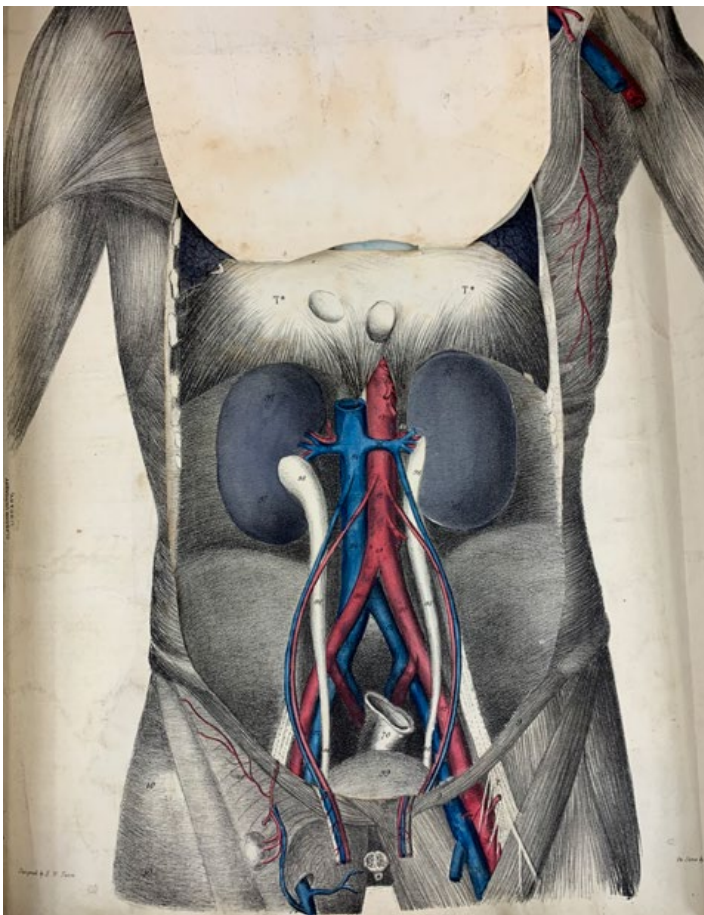
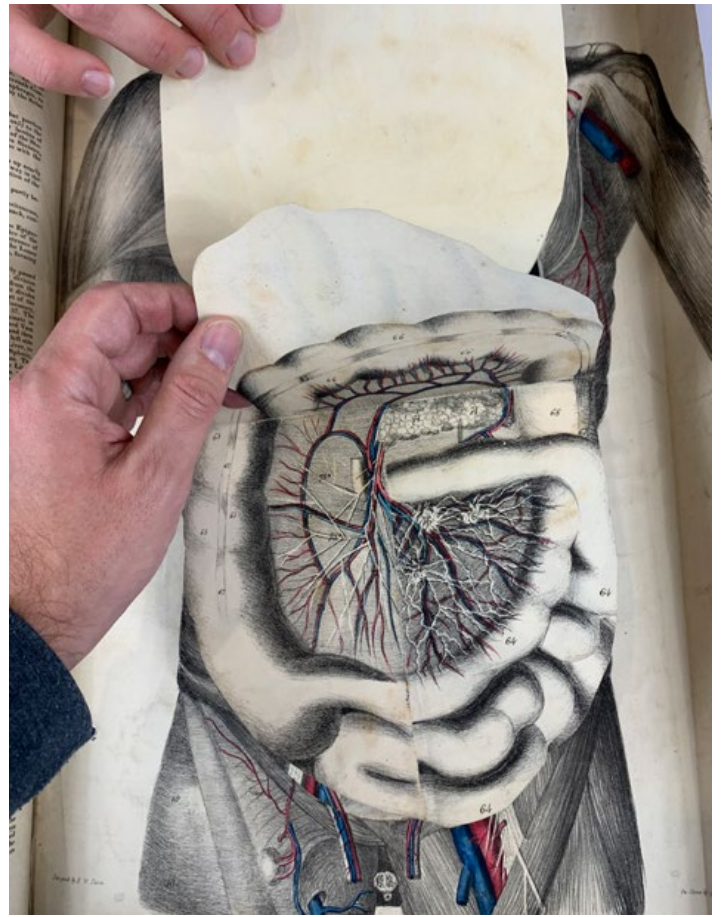
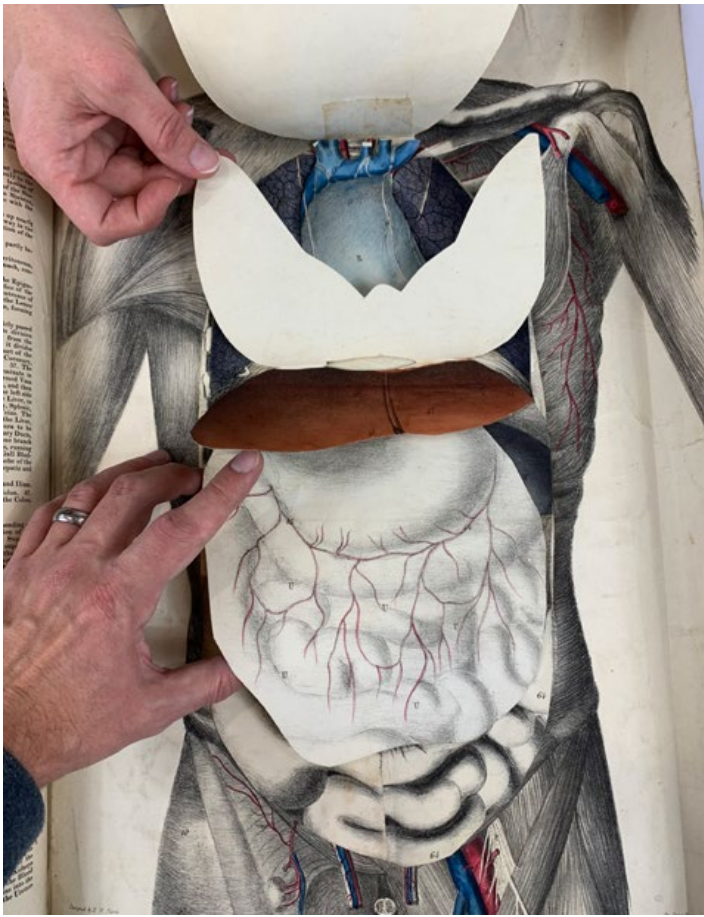


Tuson, Supplement, 1828

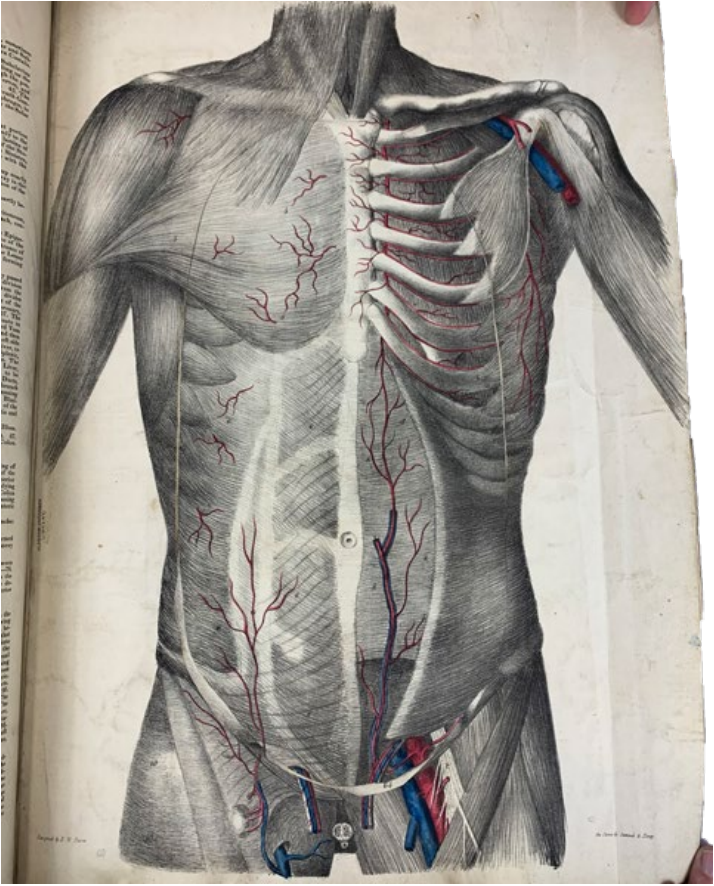


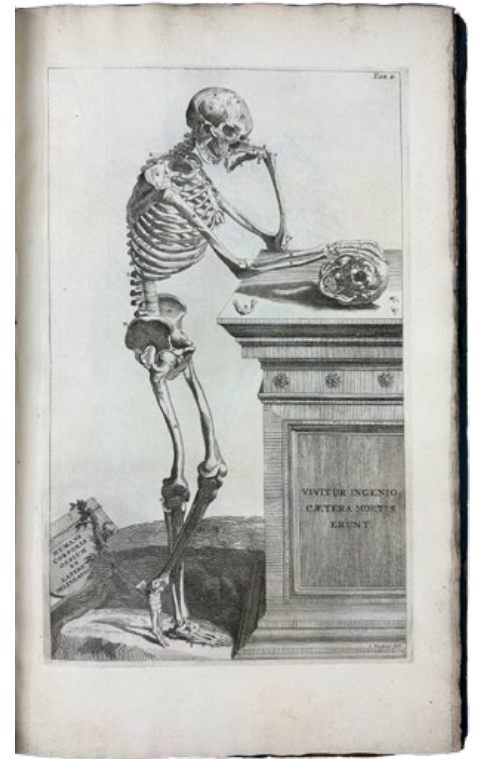
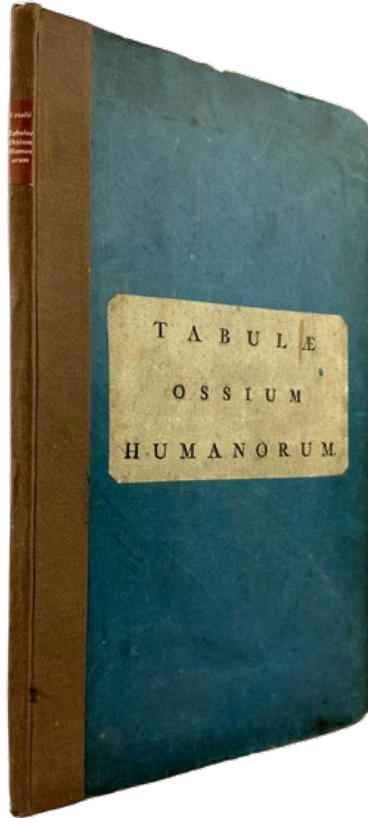


Tuson, Supplement, 1828



Tuson, Supplement, 1828





Vesalius/Sandifort, 1782

ANDREAE VESALII ANATOMICI SUMMI TABULAE OSSIUM HUMANORUM. DENUO EDIDIT, EARUMQUE EXPLICATIONEM ADAUXIT EDUARDUS SANDIFORT, MEDICINAE, ANATOMES ET CHIRURGIAE, IN ACADEMIA BATAVA, QUAE LEIDAE EST, PROFESSOR. LUGDUNI BATAVORUM, APUD { S. ET. J. LUCHTMANS, P. VAN DER EYK ET D. VIJGH. 1782.

Folio in quarter brown cloth and blue paper boards. Paper title labels on spine and front board. All edges and corners worn, chipped, and bumped. Front hinge internally reinforced. Rear hinge cracking inside. Marginal toning of prelims and text leaves. Deckle edges. Minimal foxing. Otherwise, clean, bright, and tight throughout. 50 pages of explanation of the plates followed by 27 tables arranged on 24 leaves.

Pagination: Ffep, title, iv, 50, (2), 24, rfep.

“These twenty-four copperplates were made from those which were employed for the Boerhaave-Albinus edition of Vesalius’ work, as far as osteology is concerned. The order is changed, however. The text contains only the explanation of the plates. ... Sandifort, Eduard, at one time physician at The Hague, was afterward successor to Albinus in the chair of anatomy and surgery at Leyden, where he received the doctor’s degree

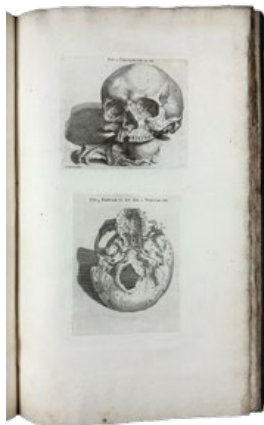
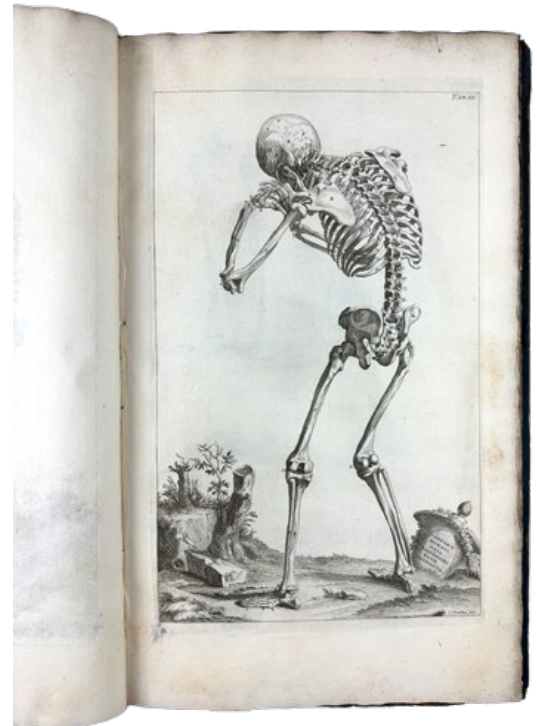
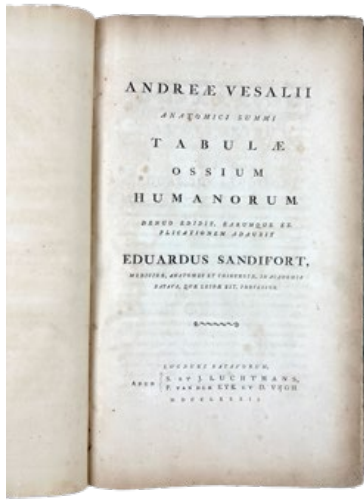
in 1763, where he died in 1819 at an advanced age. Like Albinus he directed his efforts to the development and perfection of anatomic drawing...although most of his works pertain to pathologic anatomy.” (Choulant)

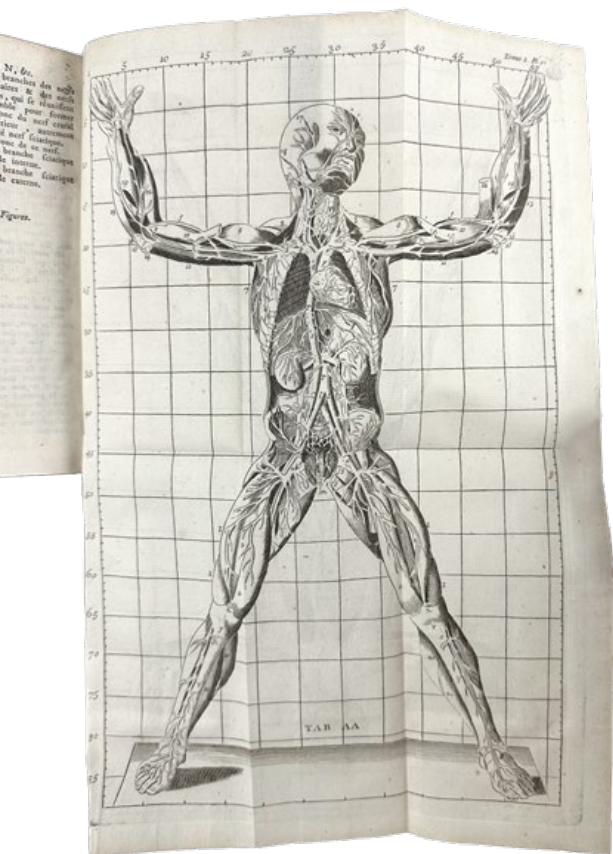
Andreas Vesalius was born in Brussels in 1513 or 1514. His *De Humani Corpora Fabrica* of 1543 revolutionized the study of anatomy for centuries to follow. The plates in that famous text were by Jan Van Kalker.

Vesalius’ plates have been extensively studied over the centuries. With regard to his skull plates, Saunders and O’Malley state, “These are the first meager beginnings in physical anthropology. Although conscious of racial differences, Vesalius attempted to establish a norm for skull shape of which the four abnormal types were variants.” Vesalius’ plate of a human skull and a dog skull was critical to demonstrating the defects in Galen, who clearly relied on quadrupeds to assume human anatomy. The Vesalian spinal column is imperfectly curved because the true specimen would have been mounted on an iron bar, bent imperfectly. Vesalius’ sacrum has six segments (which Gabriel Falloppio pointed out). There are difficulties in reconciling proportion in Vesalius’ complete skeletons as well.

\$1400.

Vesalius/Sandifort, 1782





Winslow, 1776

EXPOSITION ANATOMIQUE DE LE STRUCTURE DU CORPS HUMAIN, PAR M. WINSLOW, DOCTEUR-REGENT DE LA FACULTE DE MEDECINE DE PARIS, DE L'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES, INTERPRETE DE LA LANGUE TEUTONIQUE A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DU ROI, ANCIEN PROFESSEUR D'ANATOMIE & DE CHIRURGIE AU JARDIN ROYAL, DE L'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES & BELLES LETTRES DE BERLIN. NOUVELLE EDITION, FAITE SUR UN EXEMPLAIRE CORRIGE & AUGENTE PAR L'AUTEUR, A LAQUELLE ON A JOINT DE NOUVELLES FIGURES & TABLES QUI EN FACILITENT L'USAGE & LA VIE DE L'AUTEUR. TOME PREMIER, SECOND, TROISIEME, QUATREIEME, , .A PARIES, CHEZ { LA VEUVE SAVOYE, RUE SAINT JACQUES. D.HOURY, IMPRIMEUR-LIBR. DE MGR LE DUC D'ORLEANS, RUE DE LA VIEILLE BOUCLERIE. VINCENT, IMP-LIBR. DE MONSIEUR, RUE DES MATHURINS. P. F. DIDOT LE JEUNE, LIBRAIRE, QUAI DES AUGUSTINS. 1776. AVEC APPROBATION & PRIVILEGE DU ROI..

Four volumes in original mottled brown calf with five raised bands. Red title labels and gilt fleurons in compartments. Several small scuffs and chips. Several hinges cracking at heads or tails. Two long scratches along bottom of rear board of vol 4. Red page edges. Green ribbons. Marbled end papers. Minimal foxing. A few mild ill-defined stains and toning on end papers and vol 4 title. Some

plates slightly toned. Faint penciled name on title of vol 4. Marginal tear at pg 343/344 in vol 2 involving one word. Otherwise, clean, bright, and tight throughout. Typo on title of vol 3: date given as MDCCLXVI rather than MDCCLXXVI.

Vol 1: ffep, blank, frontis, title, lxx, A-R¹², rfep (407 pages)

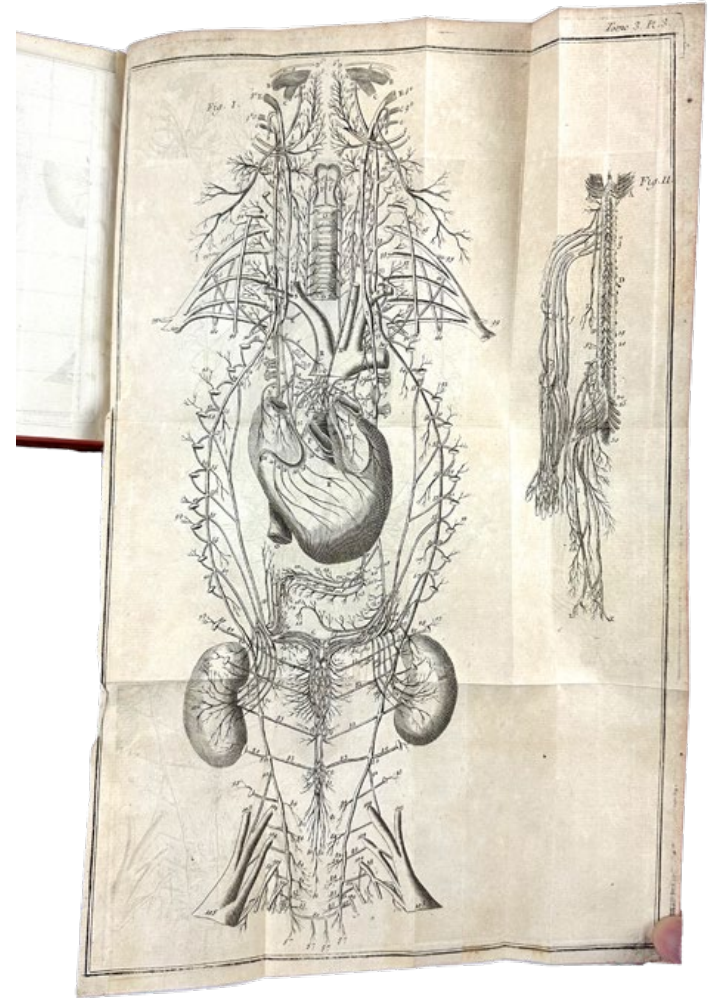
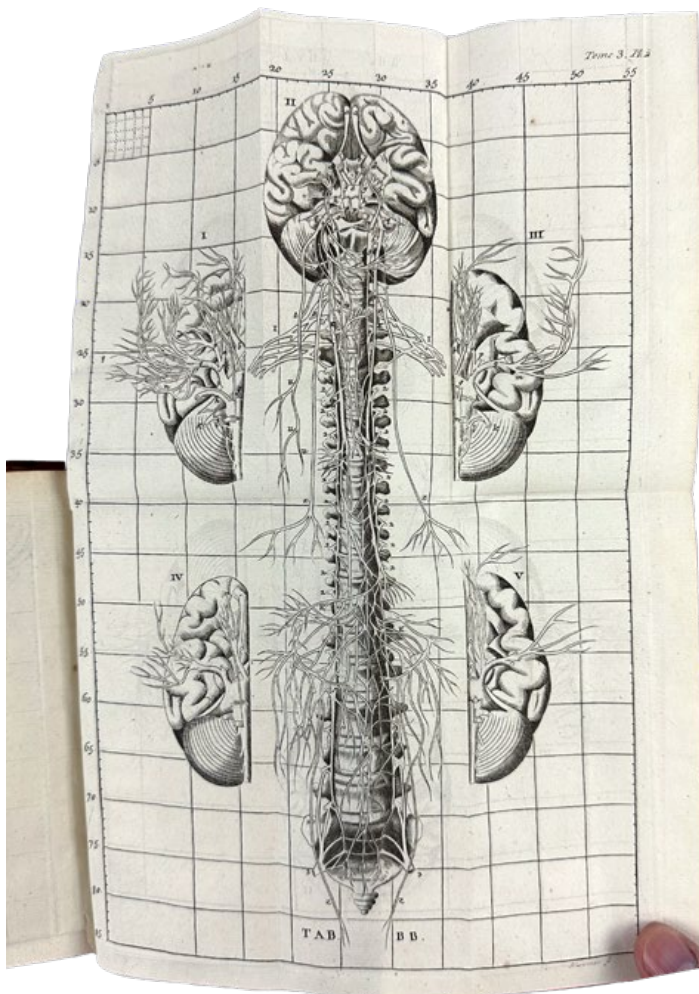
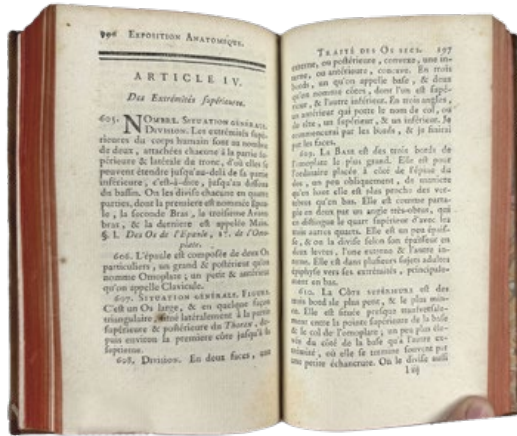
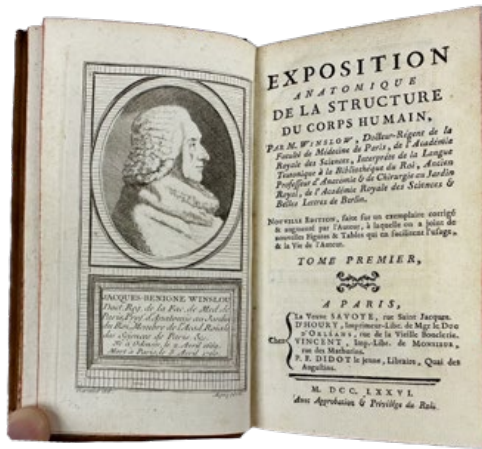
Vol 2: ffep, blank, half title, xiv, A-S¹², T⁶, V¹¹, 4 folding plates, rfep (466 pages, 4 plates)

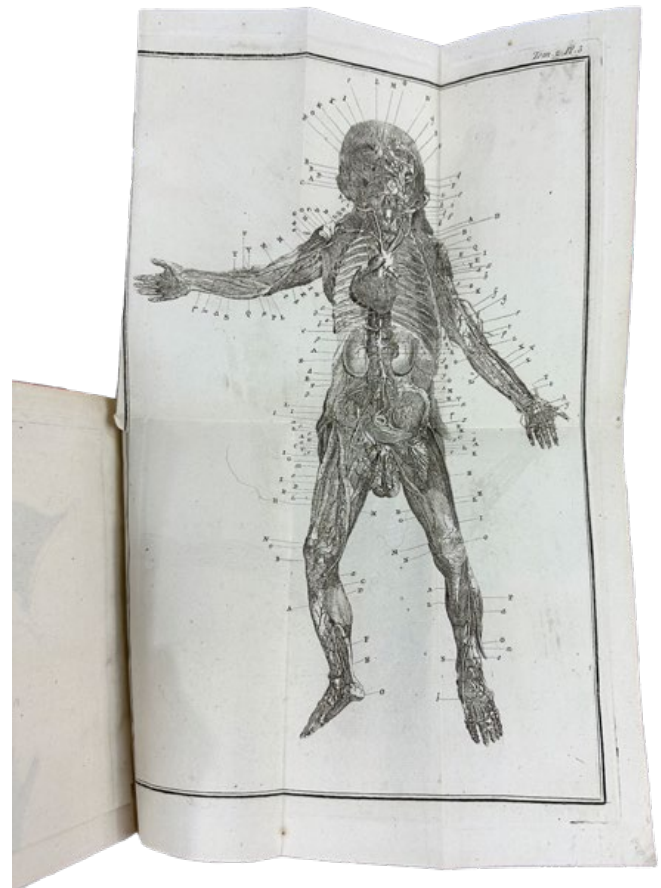
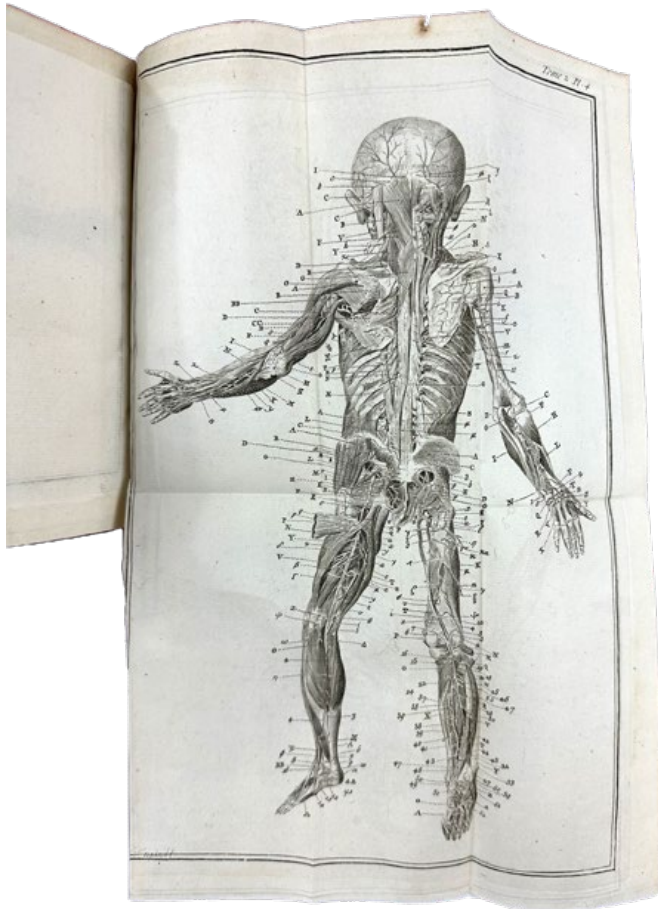
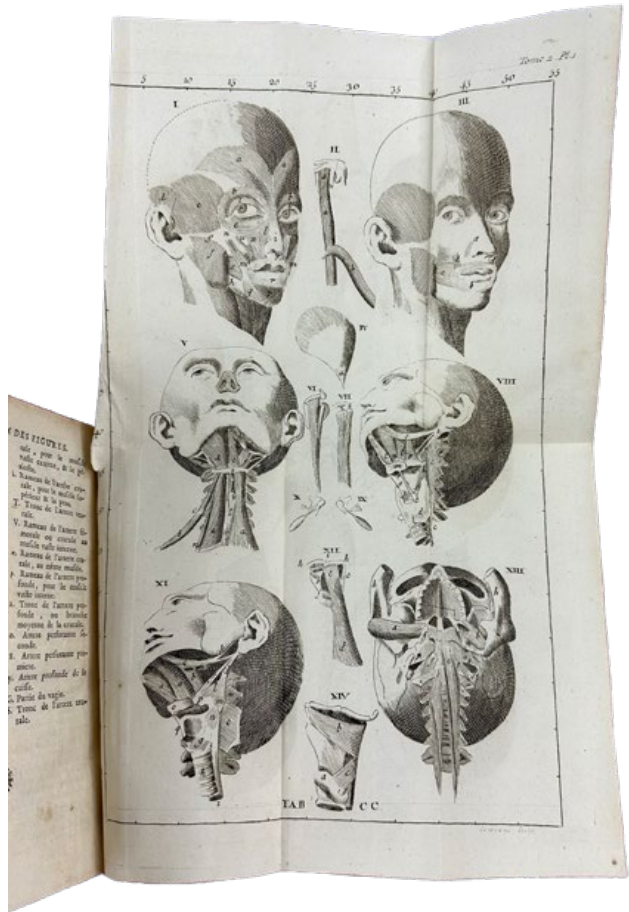
Vol 3: ffep, blank, title, xii, A-Z¹², Aa², Bb⁸, 3 folding plates, rfep (572 pages, 3 plates)

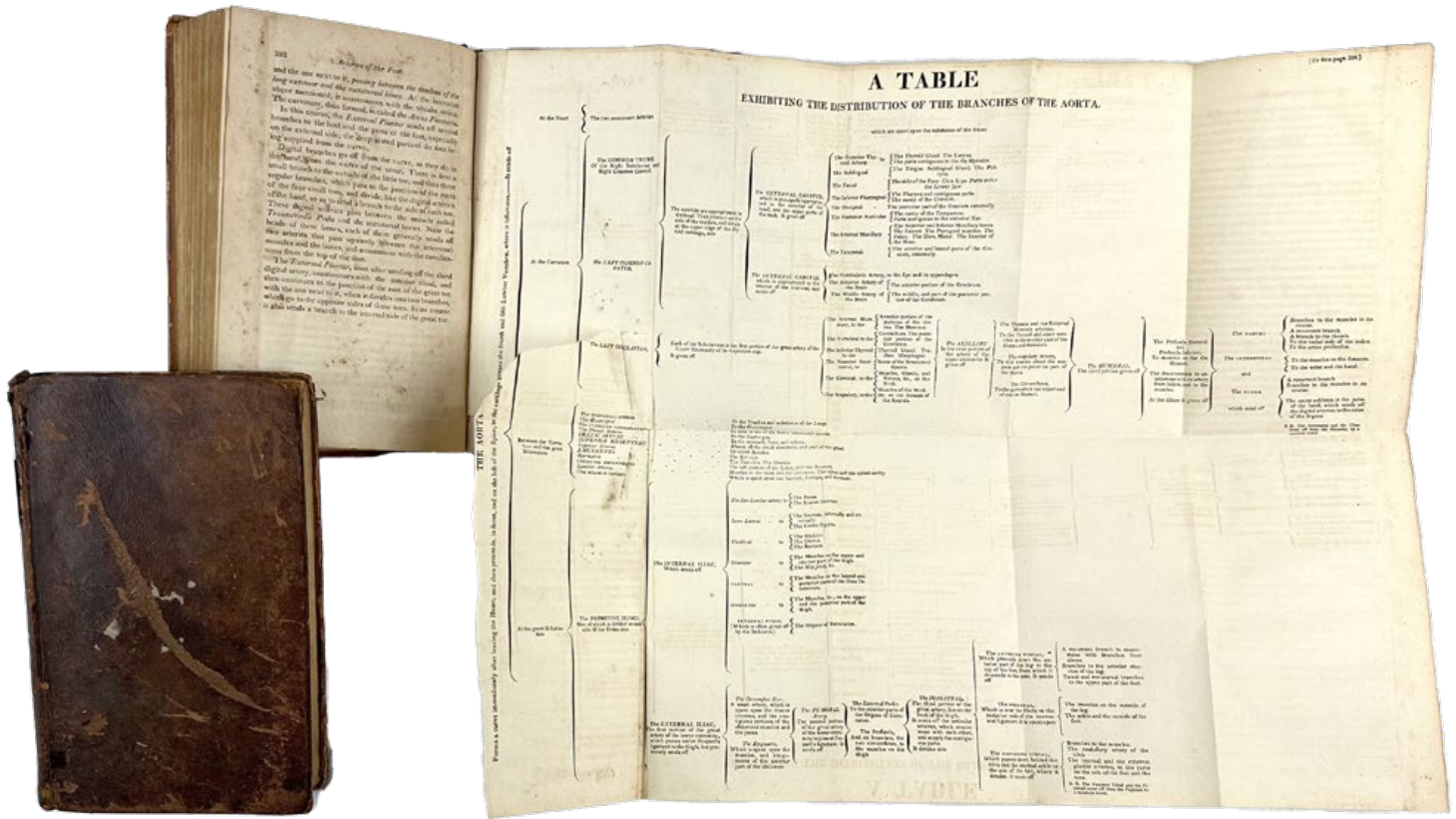
Vol 4: ffep, blank, title, x, A-V¹², X⁴, rfep (488 pages)

Jacques Benigne Winslow (1669-1760). "A native of Denmark, Winslow studied in Holland and France and received his medical degree at Paris. ... An expert anatomist, he was among the first to discard physiological details and hypothetical explanations from his writings in order to concentrate solely on descriptive anatomy. He was a leader in condensing and systematizing the anatomical knowledge of his time. ... Popular among teachers and students, the book was widely used as a text for nearly a century after its publication." (Heirs 480). He is eponymized in Winslow's ligament and the foramen of Winslow. He "designated the ganglion chain 'the grand sympathetic nerve', and the small branches 'the lesser sympathetic.'" (G-M 1314).

\$550.







Wistar, 1817

A SYSTEM OF ANATOMY FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS OF MEDICINE. BY CASPAR WISTAR, M.D. PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. VOLS I AND II. PHILADELPHIA: PUBLISHED BY THOMAS DOBSON AND SON, AT THE STONE HOUSE, NO. 41, SOUTH SECOND STREET. WILLIAM FRY, PRINTER, 1817.

Two octavo volumes in original full brown leather with red spine labels. Label for vol 1 loose inside. Front hinges cracked but holding. Heads and tails of spines chipped. Boards scuffed. Corners bumped. Shelf wear. Ex institutional library book plate and card sleeve to front and rear paste downs, respectively. Library stamps on all paste downs. "John M Pauli October 31st. 1818" penned on ffep's, "John Marshall Pauli's 1818" penned at top of pg 1 in vol 1. Copious faded pencil annotations on all blanks. Interesting early penned list of medical books on verso of last text leaf in vol 1. Mostly clean and bright, though some scattered toning and foxing. Bindings tight. One plate (demonstrating 3 figures of the ethmoid bone) preceding pg 409 in vol 1. Large folding table, mostly intact but with 3 to 4 inch tear at inner-most edge, follows pg 288 in vol 2.

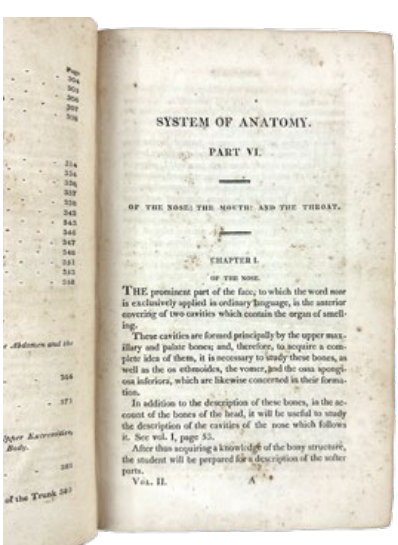
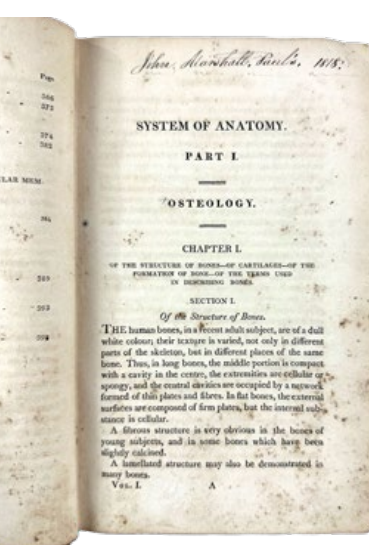
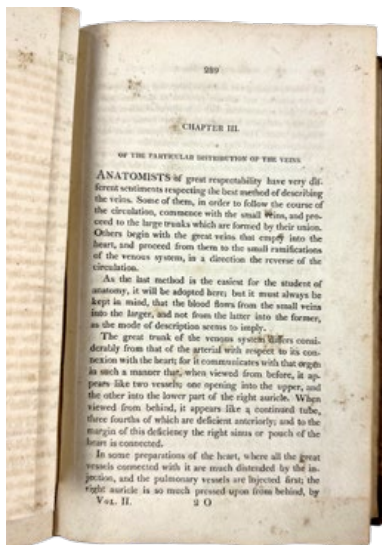
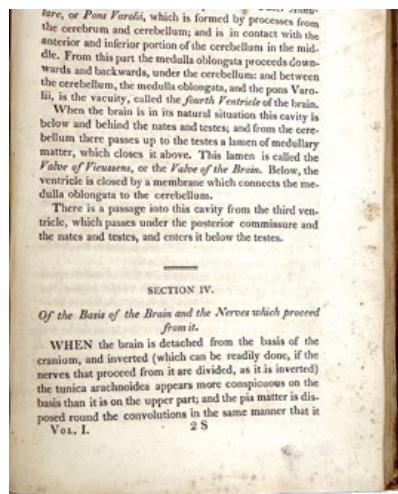
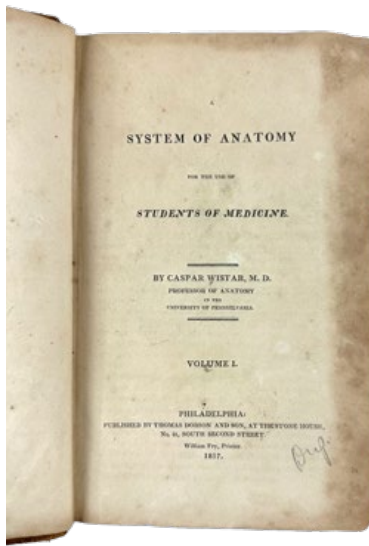
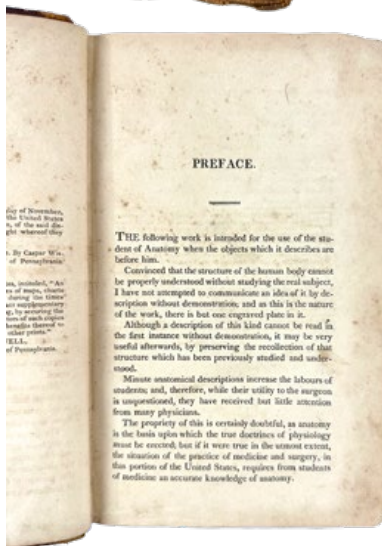
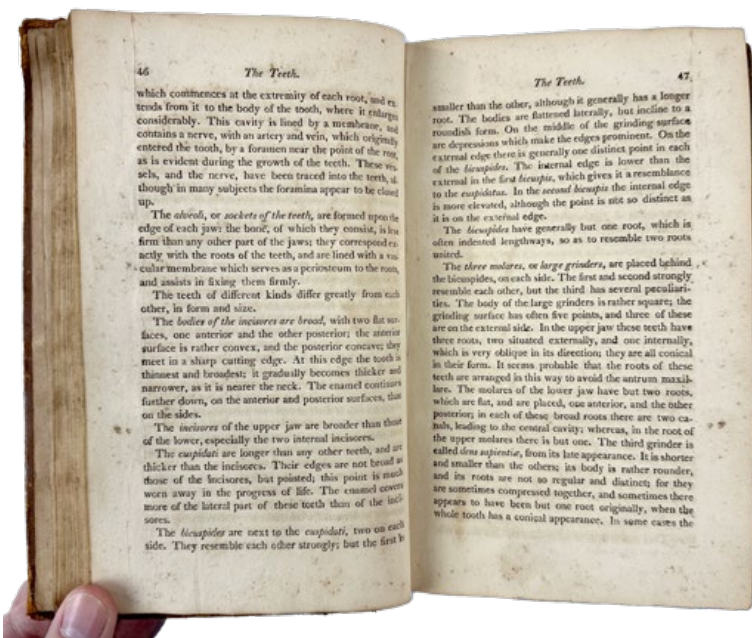
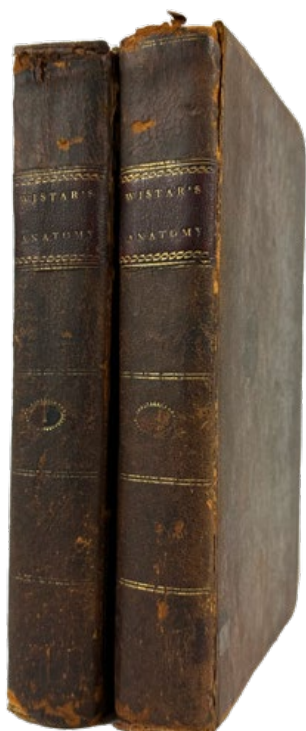
Vol 1: ffep, blank, title-xii, 409, rfep, (with one plate)

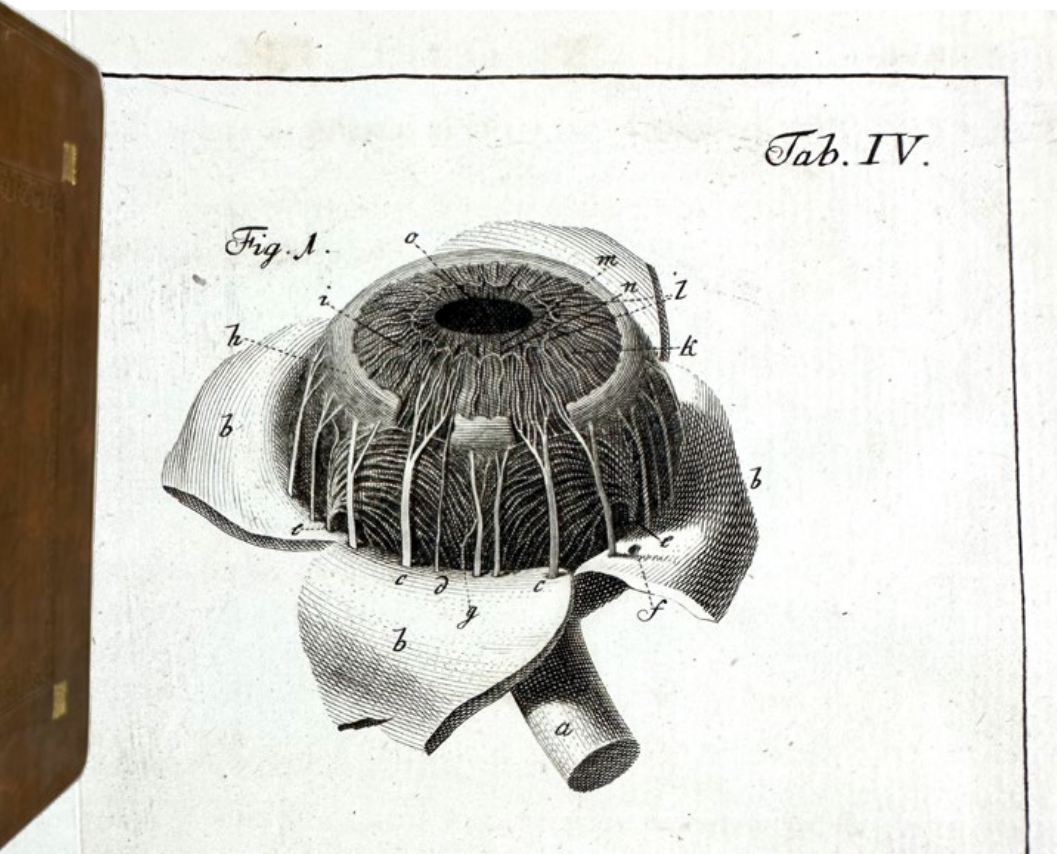
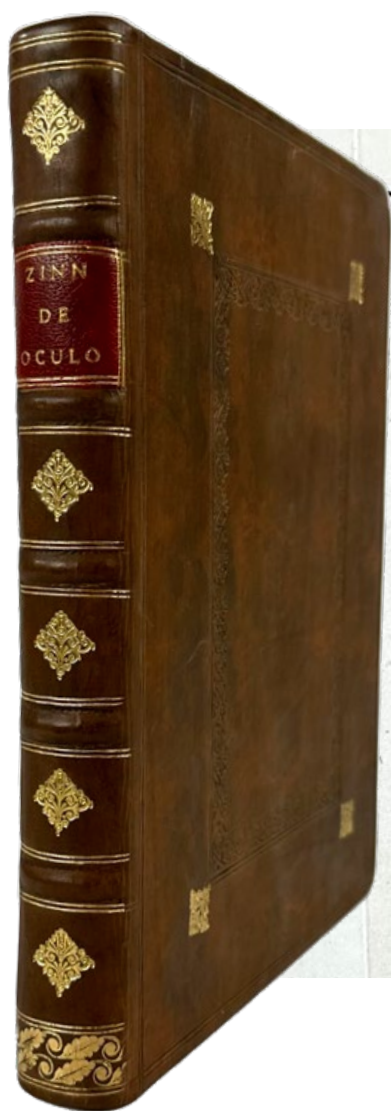
Vol 2: ffep, blank, title-viii, 333, errata on verso of 333, 2 pp ads, blank, rfep

Caspar Wistar (1761-1818). Second edition of the first anatomy book printed in the United States of America (first edition was 1811-1814). "Wistar a native Philadelphian, studied at the University of Pennsylvania and received his M.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia and, after 1792, taught anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. His System of Anatomy is the first American textbook on the subject and was in widespread use for many years, going through numerous editions." (Heirs 721). Later editions came under editorship of Horner, and then Pancoast.

\$325.

Wistar, 1817





Zinn, 1755

DESCRIPTIO ANATOMICA OCULI HUMANI ICONIBUS
ILLUSTRATA AUCTORE IOHANNE GOTTFRIED ZINN
M.D. MED. ET BONTAN. PROF. P. ORDIN. IN ALMA
UNIVERSITATE GOTTINGENSI, ACAD. REG. SCIENT.
BEROL SODALI, SOC. REG. SCIENT. GOTTING. MEMBRO
EXTRAORDINARIO. GOTTINGAE APUD VIDVAM B.
ABRAMI VANDENHOECK, 1755.

Quarto in new full brown leather, with red title label on spine, raised bands, blind and gilt rolls and embellishments. A few small faint scratches and scuffs on boards (mostly rear). New end papers. Hinges strong. 1 inch marginal tear, far from text, at pgs 37/38. Creasing of top corner in signatures Y and Z. Mostly clean and bright, though mild foxing (most pronounced in signatures Aa and Bb.). Binding tight throughout. Seven folding plates.

Collation: *New ffep, blank, A1 (title) - b⁴, A-li⁴, Kk1, Tab 1, Kk2, Tab 2, Kk3, Tab 3, Kk4, Tab 4, LI1, Tab 5, LI2, Tab 6, LI3, tab 7, LI4, blank, new rfep.*

Pagination: *New ffep, blank, (14), 272, blank, new rfep. (with 7 plates, all folding).*

Johann Gottfried Zinn (1727-1759), who was "one of Haller's best pupils at Gottingen, became professor of medicine there. Although he died very young, he produced this important book on the anatomy of the eye which is a fundamental work in the history of ophthalmology His name is preserved in those of several finer structures of the eye: the central artery of Zinn, circulet of Zinn, zonule of Zinn, etc." (Heirs 607). See also G-M 1484: "The first complete study of the anatomy of the eye including the first description of the 'zonule of Zinn' and the 'annulus of Zinn.'"

\$3000.

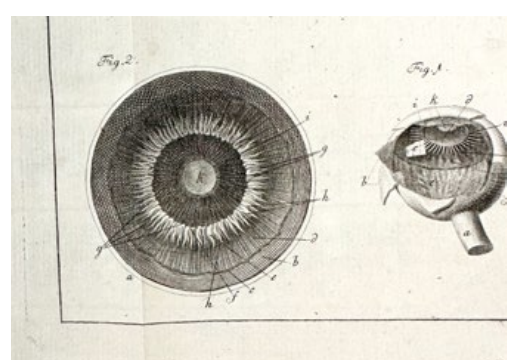
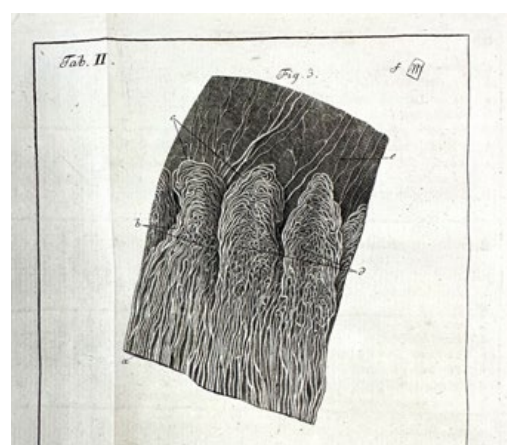
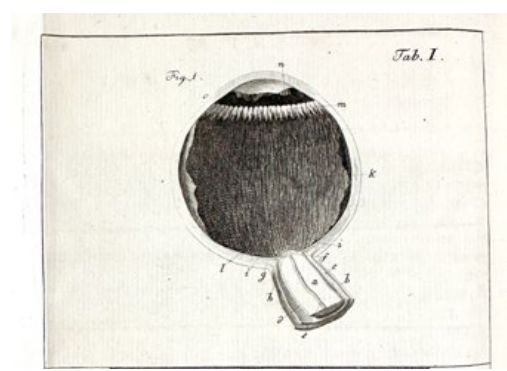
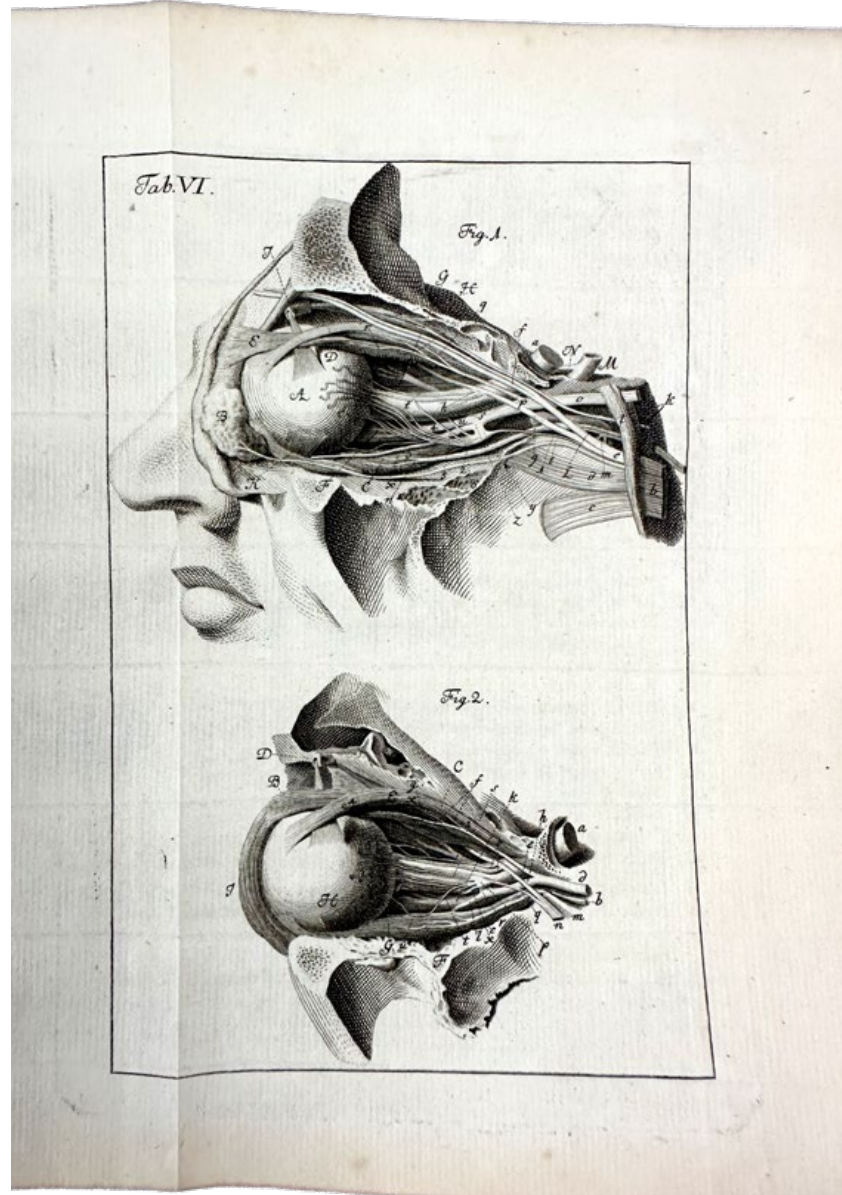
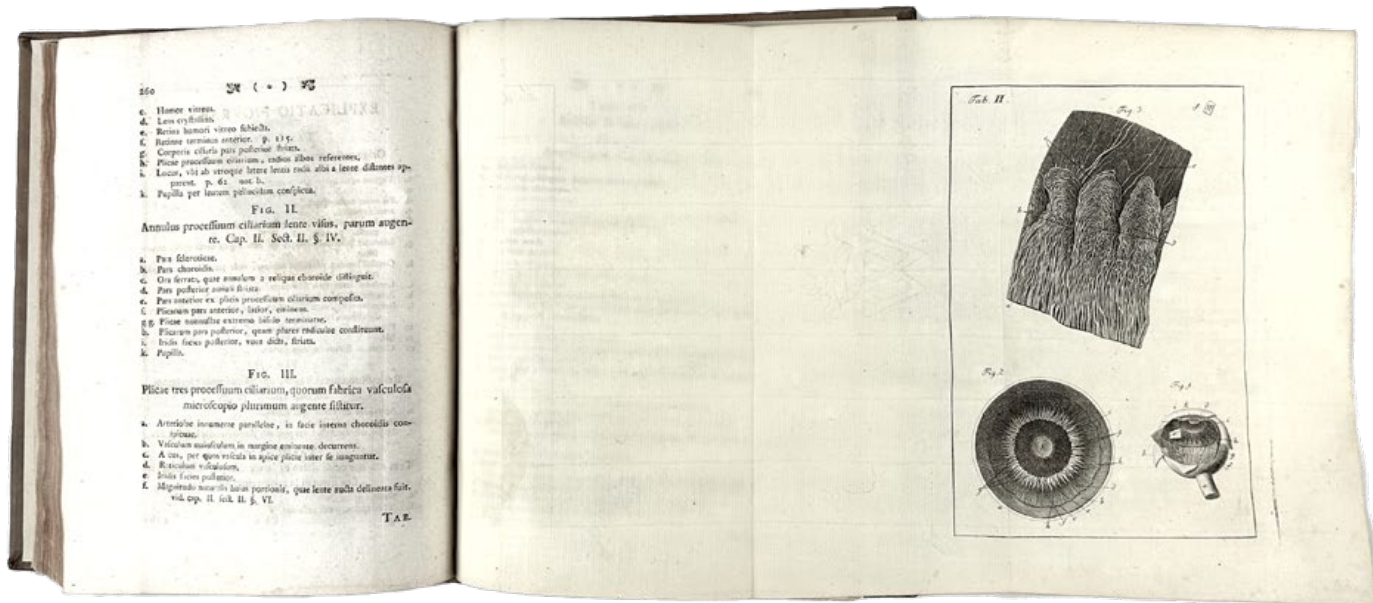
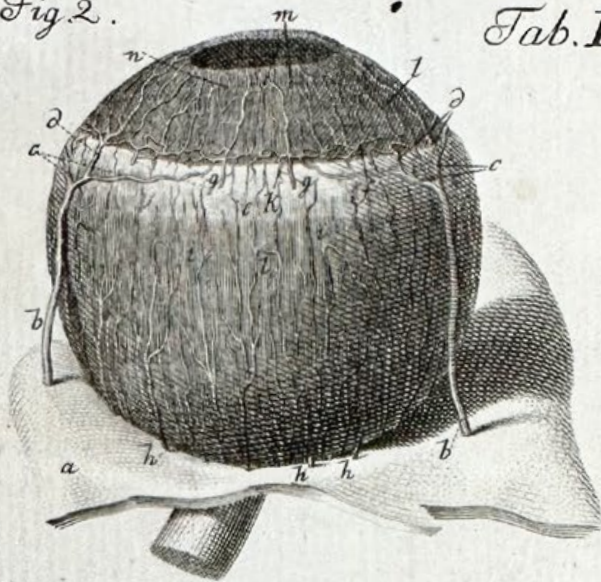


Fig. 2.



Tab. III.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.

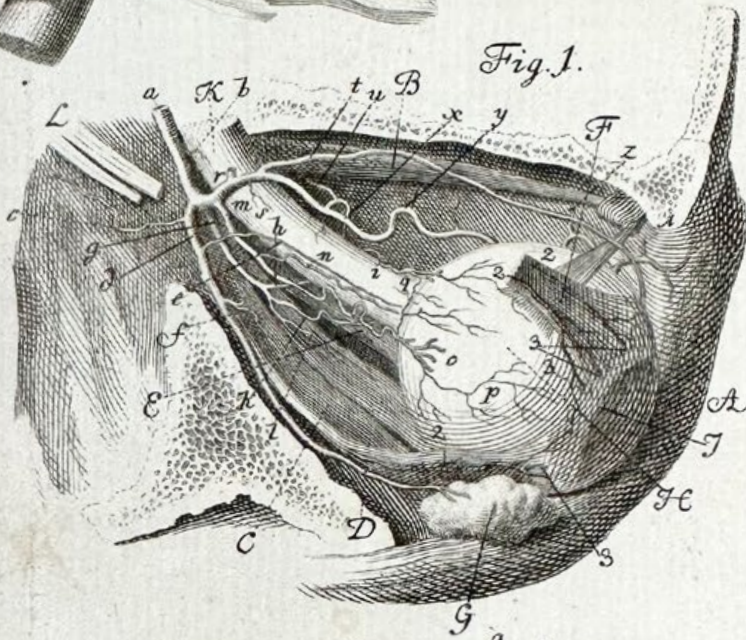
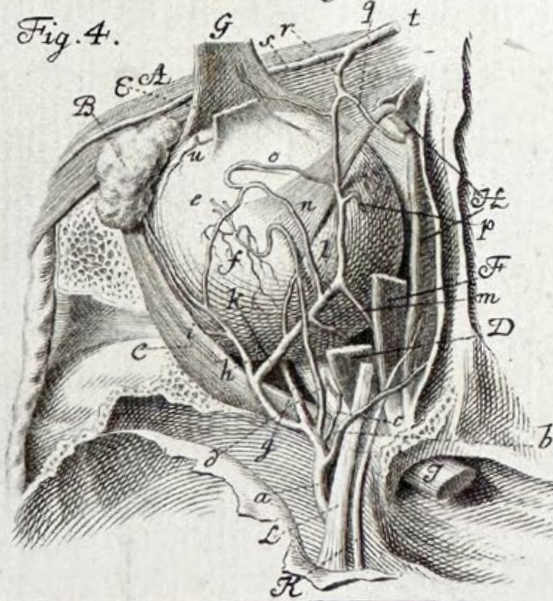
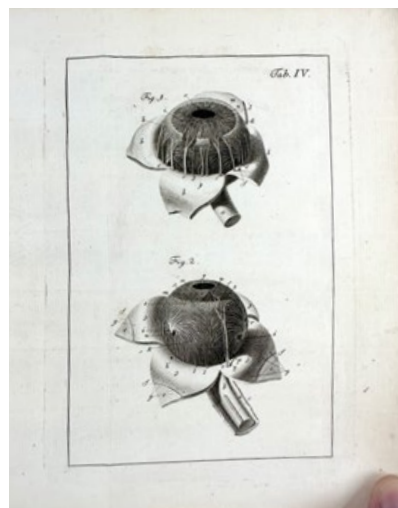
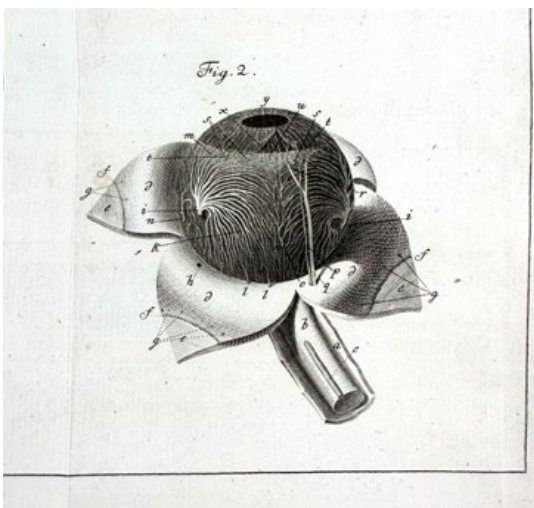
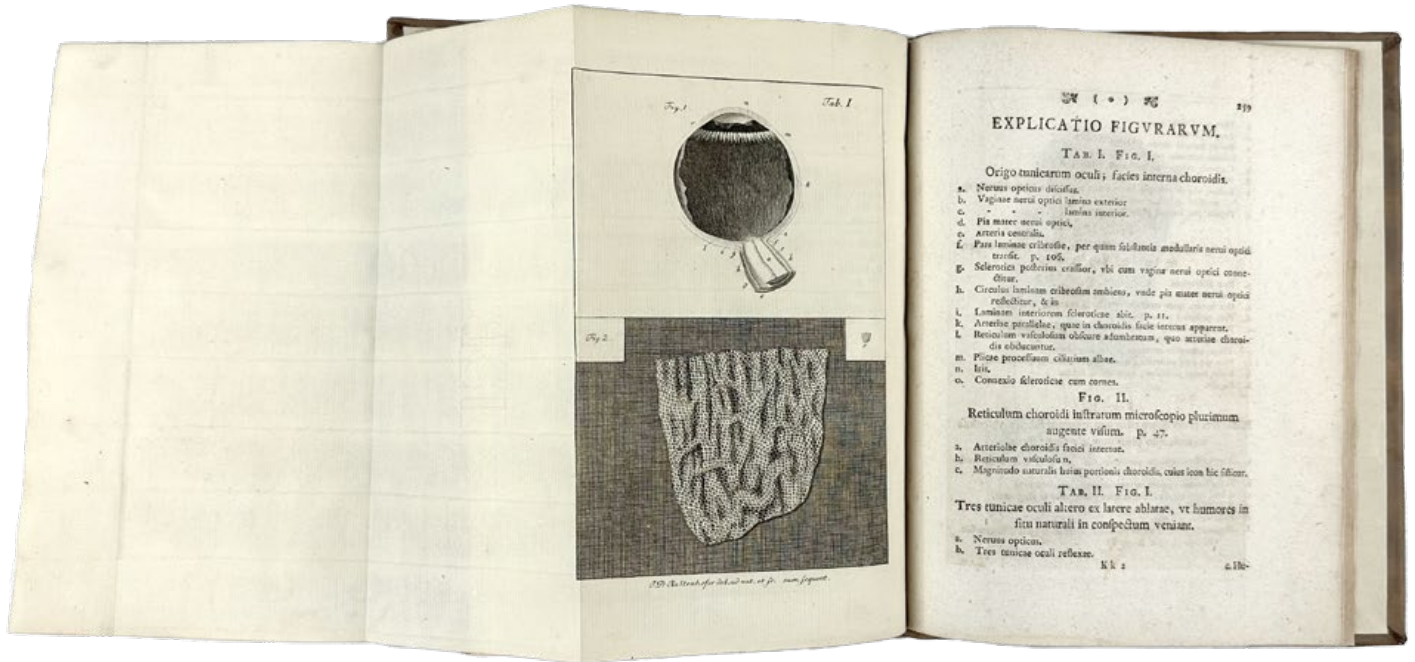
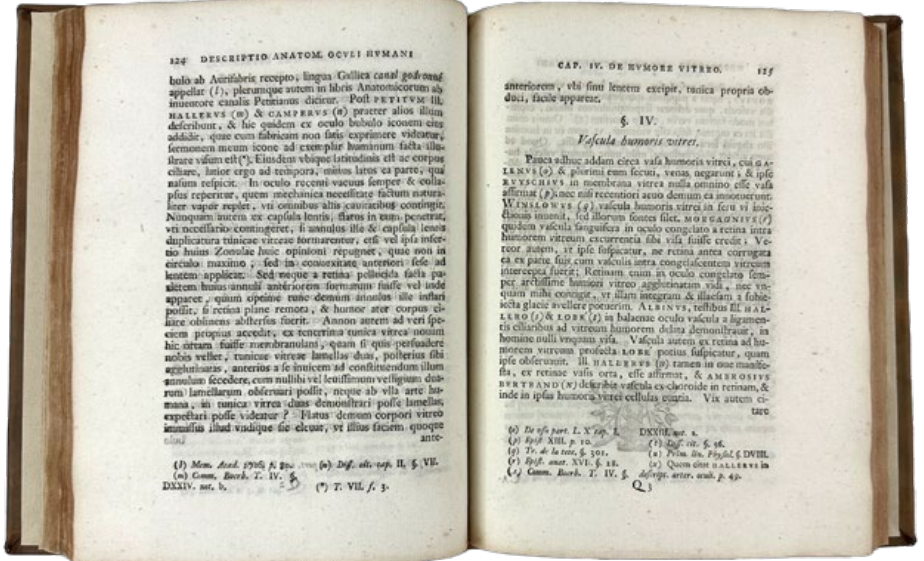
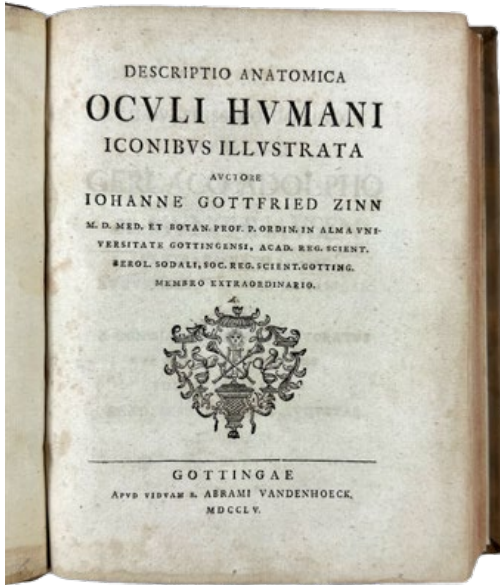


Fig. 4.



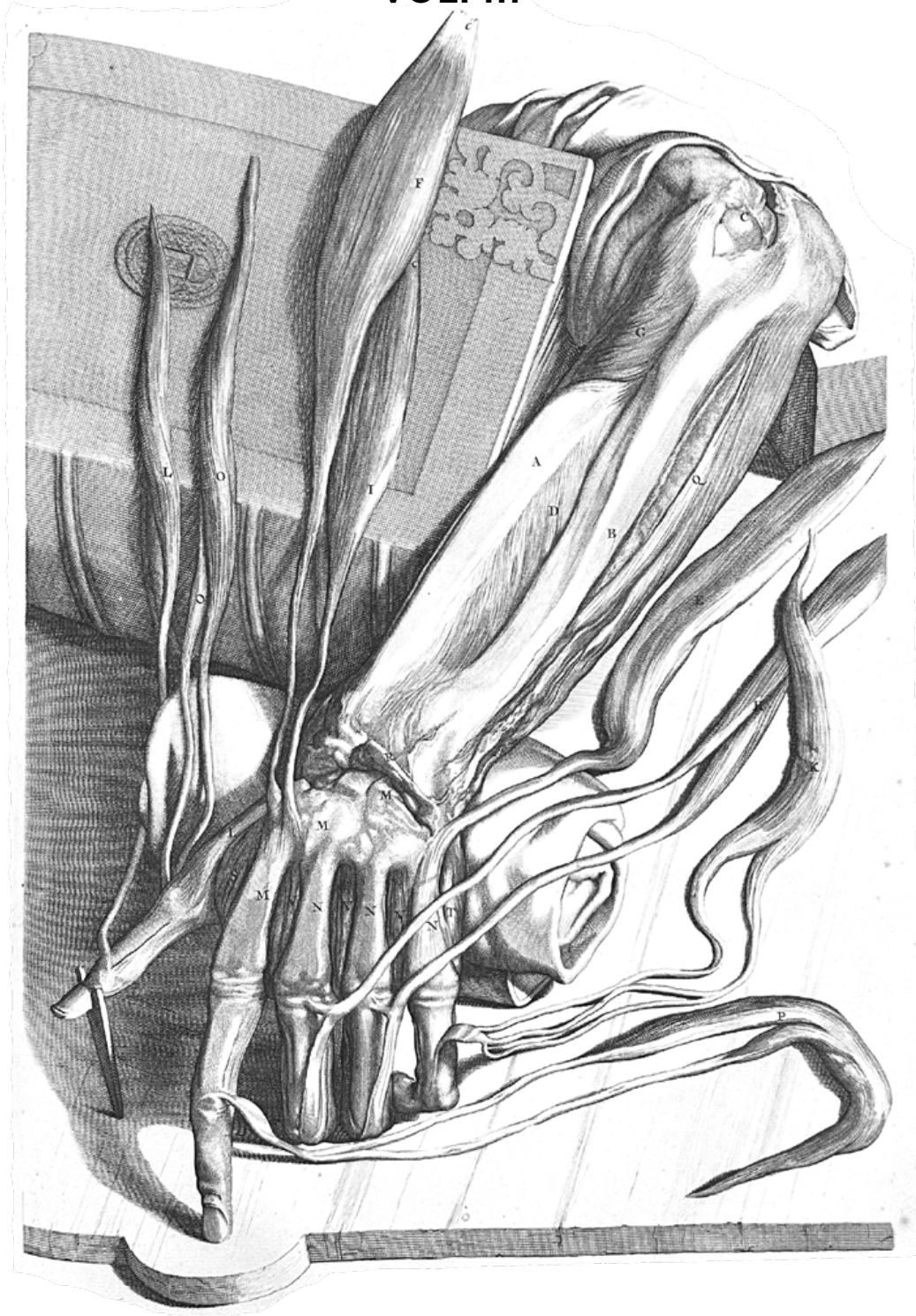


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